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CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 063 *30 March 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Baghdad Arab Ministerial Conference Proceedings 29-30 Mar A 1
Qaddumi's Call For Summit [VOP] A 1
Hammadi: Division Over Sanctions A 1
Iraqi Boycott Call A 2
PDRY Boycott Call A 3
Syrian Foreign Minister's Address A 3
At-Turayki's Withdrawal Explanation A 4
At-Turayki's Steadfastness Adherence A 4
Libyan Memorandum A 5
Economic Council's Headquarters Relocation A 6
'Arafat Cables Saudi King, Kuwaiti Amir on Baghdad [VOP] A 7
Yemeni Reconciliation Conference Proceedings 28-30 Mar A 7
PDRY's Isma'il Statement A 7
Salih on Cabinet Reshuffle A 8
Unity Agreement Discussion A 8
Drafting of Final Statement A 10
Denial of Isma'il Resignation A 10
Salih on Unity Prospects A 10
Final Session Scheduled 30 Mar A 11
Husayn, 'Arafat, Al-Huss To Visit Kuwait 'Next Week' A 11
PFLP-GC Spokesman Calls for Action Against As-Sadat A 11

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Observes Dangerous Mideast Solution C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Arab Foreign Envoys Arrive for Visits C 1
Djibouti Foreign Minister C 1
Jordanian Envoys C 1
Syrian Envoy C 1
AR-RIYAD: As-Sadat Signing 'Irreversible Divorce' From Arabs [26 Mar] C 1
'UKAZ: No Peace Without Achieving Arab Objectives [26 Mar] C 3

UAE

Comoros President Leaves at End of Visit C 4
Joint Statement C 4

EGYPT

AFP Cites Cairo Source on Alert Due to Libyan Buildup D 1
Alert Reportedly Slackened D 1
Prime Minister Khalil Sends Memorandum to Vance D 1
MENA Reports on As-Sadat Visit to West Germany D 4
Talks With Scheel D 4
Talks With Schmidt D 4
Schmidt Dinner D 5
Egyptian Mission To Return From Jordan 30 March D 5
Jerusalem POST Interviews Ghali on Progress Toward Peace [30 Mar] D 5
AFP: Police Search Leftist Party Office, Seal Doors D 8
INA: Journalists Committee Condemns Peace Treaty D 8
Government in Exile Reportedly To Be Formed D 8
[London 23 JULY 26 Mar-1 Apr]

IRAQ

Jordanian Prime Minister Badran Arrives in Baghdad E 1
Ba'th, Palestinian Factions Issue Political Statement E 1
Paris Paper Reports 'Rift' in Iraqi Communist Party E 3
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 26 Mar]
$1 Million To Be Given to Arab-American Organizations E 4
Trade Protocol Signed With Czechoslovakia E 4

JORDAN

King Husayn Leaves for London on Private Visit F 1
Envoys Leave for Riyadh With Message for King Khalid F 1
King Husayn Grants Interview to NEWSWEEK F 1
[AD-DUSTUR 30 Mar]

SYRIA

Aleppo Procession Denounces Peace Treaty H 1
Papers Comment on Signing of Egyptian-Israeli Treaty H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Guinea-Bissau President Cabral Leaves Algiers 29 March I 1
Energy Minister on Size of Crude Price Hike I 1

LIBYA

Sudanese, Chadians Demonstrate in Tripoli Against Treaty I 1
British Evacuation Anniversary Celebrated I 2

MOROCCO

Strike Called for In Sympathy With Palestinians I 3
Osman Discusses Cahara, Separate Treaty With Envoys I 3

ISRAEL

Navon Makes Speech at Welcoming Ceremony for Begin N 1
Begin Makes Speech at Knesset Welcoming Ceremony N 2
Begin Interviewed on Domestic Problems, As-Sadat N 4
Defense Minister Weizman Interviewed Upon Arrival N 5
Legal Adviser Discusses Memo of Understanding N 6
Yadin Tries To Calm Egyptian Fears Regarding Memo N 8
Peace Treaty Necessitates Changes in Legislation N 8
[MA'ARIV 29 Mar]
New Settlements To Absorb Rafah, Sinai Evacuees [DAVAR 29 Mar] N 8
Israeli Arabs Expected To Mark 'Land Day' Without Violence N 8
UN Soldier Killed, Another Wounded in Lebanon N 9

IRAN

Khomeyni Denies Attempts To Subjugate Sunnis R 1
General Riyahi Appointed New Defense Minister R 1
Entezam Press Conference; Taleqani To Visit Gonbad-e Kavus R 1
Army in Gonbad-e Kavus R 2
Army Statement R 3
Casualties in Gonbad-e Kavus R 3
Further Reportage, Comment on Upcoming Referendum R 3
Khomeyni Call R 3
Bazargan Promise to Baluchis R 4
More on Bazargan Interview R 4
Taleqani Prediction R 5
Interior Minister's Statement R 5
Report on Referendum Polling R 6
Referendum Polling Opens R 6
Khomeyni, Shari'at-Madari Vote R 6
Bakhtiar Call To Boycott Elections R 6
Committee Announces Eight People Sent to Qasr Prison R 7
Former Ministers, General Arrested by Committees [AFP] R 7
Bazargan, Sanjabi Thank Kosygin, Gromyko for Congratulations R 7
Bazargan Discusses Draft of New Constitution R 7
Mahabad Authorities Proclaim Day of Mourning R 8
Tehran Notes U.S. Comment That Shah Is Not Head of State R 8
Shah Departure for Bahamas [Rabat Radio] R 8
NVOI Comments on Kurdish Rights, OPEC Meeting R 9

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Reports Formation of Defense Council S 1
Foreign Minister Amin Interviewed by Soviet Correspondent S 2

BANGLADESH

Scientific Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC S 3

INDIA

Desai Urges 15 Percent Cut in Government Oil Use S 4

PAKISTAN

INA: Afghan Planes Violate Pakistani Airspace S 4
President Haq Greets Afghanistan's New Prime Minister S 5
Haq Emphasizes Self-Sufficiency in Defense S 5
Haq Gives Dinner for PRC Air Force Delegation S 5
Pakistan Applies for Full Nonalined Movement Membership S 5
Supreme Court Comments on Judge's Remarks to BBC Newsmen S 6

SRI LANKA

Key Opposition Member Joins Government Party S 6

BAGHDAD ARAB MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS 29-30 MAR

Qaddumi's Call For Summit

JN300831 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0545 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Speech by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, at 29 March session of Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar addressed you yesterday and appealed to you, in the name of Arab unity and our people, to reach a unified agreement regarding the nature of the battle which our Arab nation is waging. He walked out yesterday to give you the chance to hold consultations and deliberations so as to reach a clear and common stand, and also to give you the opportunity to consult with your governments.

The matter is not a legal one, as some say, but a political one.

As-Sadat was the one behind the idea of the Geneva conference and he was the one who called for it. However, he is also the one who wrecked the Geneva conference, in collaboration with Israel and the United States. We have rejected and continue to reject the Geneva conference. We also say that it was U.S. policy which made As-Sadat betray the Arab cause.

Each one of us is called on to adopt a clear stand on the peace which the United States wants for its long arm against Africa and the Arabs under the guise of combatting communism and the Soviet Union.

None of you wants to adopt a stand against the United States. The withdrawal of ambassadors is not sufficient. We are against unity of ranks at the expense of our people. We want to agree on the minimum, namely, a Palestine as a part of the Arab world. We should think how to deter the United States. We will not hesitate to take any action against the United States and its interests after today. We no longer have nothing to lose. We should adopt a stand that safeguards our people's cause. We welcome anyone who is ready to support us. When we say that we are at a crossroads, we mean what we say. A firm stand is a must. After the dispersal of our people, we no longer have nothing to lose. If you do not have the proper authorization, adjourn the sessions and call for an urgent Arab summit conference.

We also say that what we are asking for as a minimum is not the end. It is the beginning of the round. You are mistaken if you think that it is the end. There are military and other matters that you should take into consideration. Save your reputation before the world by adopting a firm decision. If you do not, history and this nation will not have mercy on you.

Hammadi: Division Over Sanctions

JN291628 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1604 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, chairman of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, has said that the conference will try to adopt a decision on total severence of political, diplomatic and economic relations with the As-Sadat regime.

Addressing a press conference at the conclusion of today's meeting of the conference, Hammadi said that there is a trend within the conference calling for total severence of political, diplomatic and economic relations with the As-Sadat regime and another opposed to such severence.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that long discussions took place in the conference's session, during which the representatives of all the participant Arab countries had the opportunity to express their opinion on the central issues under discussion: namely, should the Arab countries completely sever their political, diplomatic and economic relations with the As-Sadat regime or not?

Dr Hammadi said that tomorrow's meeting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers will be decisive and final on the subject under discussion. It will decide either to completely sever political, diplomatic and economic relations or allow each Arab country to determine the line it wants to pursue.

The conference had adjourned its meetings until Friday night to enable the Arab ministers to consult with their governments on the final decision to be adopted on the total severence of political, diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt.

Iraqi Boycott Call

JN291309 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1234 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--Iraq has stressed the significance of boycotting As-Sadat's regime politically and economically.

Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and chairman of the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, has stated that in Iraq's assessment, the natural interpretation of the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference is that the Arab foreign and economy ministers should decide on the boycott. This decision is the minimum.

'Aziz stressed that such a position should be adopted against the Egyptian Government for selling out Palestine and for concluding an ugly alliance with the enemy.

The chairman of the Iraqi delegation, who was speaking at today's session of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, called for postponing the conference for 24 hours to "provide the opportunity for the ministers to contact their governments" so as to make a final decision on breaking off political and economic relations.

'Aziz emphasized that there is no room for flexibility. He said: "Let us meet tomorrow, and learn which of the sons of the Arab nation are standing with this nation and which are against it."

'Aziz pointed out that after 3 working days, the conference has reached a "dangerous point" or what can be called a "crossroads."

'Aziz said that the working papers submitted to the conference represent the minimum. Anything less would mean siding with As-Sadat.

'Aziz said that the differences among the conferees are political. He explained that in Iraq's assessment, sound logic, pan-Arab duty, and the natural interpretation of the summit resolutions mean breaking off diplomatic relations.

'Aziz called for facing all this "with frankness and clarity." He stressed that Iraq's position can be summed up by saying that Arab unanimity is necessary and required, but only if this unanimity is on the path of right.

Arab solidarity cannot be healthy without adopting measures against an Arab ruler who has conceded what he does not own and concluded an overt alliance with the enemy of the Arab nation.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed the need to implement the Arab summit resolutions in both letter and spirit. He said that implementation of the spirit of the resolutions requires a complete political and economic boycott.

'Aziz said that Iraq is adopting a final stand holding that there will be no middle stands. He said that those who stand on the side of the Arab nation through conviction and understanding will proceed on the path they have chosen and those who do not will proceed on another. Iraq does not want to give lessons to anyone on what is the sound course.

'Aziz said that Iraq has made a number of resolutions that will be carried out. If we find that certain brothers do not want to stand with our natural and sound stand, we will then carry out these decisions and face up to our responsibilities.

'Aziz called for thinking with a clear conscience and an active mind. He said that the disagreement we are facing is not judicial but political. He said it is clear in the summit resolutions that As-Sadat's behavior requires the adoption of precautionary measures against him in safeguarding honor and pride. This is not a technical nor a legal issue.

'Aziz pointed out that the disagreement is not between moderation and extremism. In pan-Arab issues there is no extremism on one side and moderation on the other. He called on the Arab governments to make a decision on imposing a political and economic boycott on Egypt.

PDRY Boycott Call

JN291426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--The PDRY delegation has called for severing political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime, transferring the Arab League headquarters from Cairo, expelling Egypt from the Arab organizations and halting all forms of economic aid to Egypt. The delegation also called for standing firmly against the U.S. position and for boycotting Egypt politically and economically.

The delegation called on the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting to chart a plan to confront the As-Sadat-Zionist aggression.

The delegation reiterated that its country supports the plans, views and proposals that have been presented by Iraq, Syria and Palestine. The delegation added that these are bound to interpret the Baghdad summit's resolutions and achieve the minimal level of the nation's steadfastness. The PDRY delegation expressed support for the Iraqi delegation's proposals, giving a chance to the delegation heads to contact their governments and to resume the meeting tomorrow.

Syrian Foreign Minister's Address

JN291459 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, head of the Syrian delegation and foreign minister has said: The laws of our country pass the death sentence on any ordinary citizen who deals with the enemy, so why must we not punish the president of an Arab state who relinquished all Arab sanctities?

Khaddam, who was speaking at the Arab foreign ministers conference this afternoon, asked: Why must we not punish As-Sadat when in 1973 we punished foreign countries by cutting oil, although these countries did not give the enemy the privileges that As-Sadat has given him? Is it admissible after this to deal with this regime as we did with the Netherlands and Denmark?

Khaddam said: We well realize that our discord will place the area in a new situation in every sense of the word, a situation that might last long and might cause us all much pain.

Khaddam said: When we see that divisions are threatening the nation's body, we must suffer pain. Khaddam said that a return to revolutionary violence against Zionists interests is inevitable.

Khaddam said that Syria, whose capital is 50 kms from the enemy, will not be lenient in its stand from now on.

Khaddam pointed out that we have worked to achieve Arab solidarity and have tried every means to strengthen it "in the belief that that which binds us is stronger than that which divides us."

Khaddam said that As-Sadat used the slogan of "Arab Solidarity" as much as the slogan of "concern" about Egypt under the same umbrella, "in order to cover up the crime he committed." Khaddam stressed that action for Arab solidarity must be based on the nature of the struggle we are waging against the Zionist enemy.

Khaddam said that the enemy, As-Sadat and the United States are the parties who imposed the need upon us to firmly choose a course hostile to them.

He said that if we do not choose this course, we will be no better than As-Sadat.

Khaddam called for boycotting Egypt's ruler completely. He said: When we strike at As-Sadat, we strike at a tool of the enemy. This is not interference in internal affairs because when we strike at As-Sadat, we defend the entire Arab nation.

At-Turayki's Withdrawal Explanation

LD291522 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--Foreign Secretary Dr Turayki has announced that the Jamahiriyah's withdrawal from the evening session of the Arab foreign and economic minister's conference in Baghdad was in solidarity with the withdrawal of the Palestinian delegation. In a statement to JANA, he said that there were some Arabs who were unwilling even to sever relations with the agent Egyptian president after he had sold out the land and all Palestine. He stressed that it was a great tragedy that the Arab nation had declined to this level. He added that there were some Arabs who adhered only to formalities.

At-Turayki's Steadfastness Adherence

LD3000956 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, Mar 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the former secretary, affirmed that the only clear stand towards the Egyptian regime, in the conference of Arab ministers of economy and foreign affairs in Baghdad, was that of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

In a statement to our correspondent, he said that the states of that front will reject the weak stands taken by some Arab countries with respect to the basic issue presented before the conference, i.e. severing diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime, and boycotting it economically as well as imposing Arab boycott regulations on it.

On the other hand, intensive contacts were made last Wednesday and yesterday morning between the foreign ministers of the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front within the framework of coordinating its stand in the conference towards the Egyptian regime.

The correspondent said that the front rejects any resolutions passed by the conference which fall short of the gravity of the crime committed by the defeated Egyptian president against his people and the Arab nation.

The foreign secretary declared that the Jamahiriyah is the only Arab country which has made a commitment to boycott the Egyptian regime since the defeated Egyptian president's visit to occupied Jerusalem.

Libyan Memorandum

LD301144 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in a memorandum distributed yesterday evening in Baghdad at the conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers, stressed that the Egyptian regime, by committing the betrayal it carried out against the Arab nation and by stabbing its dearest sanctities and noblest causes, leaves this nation no other choice but to take a strong and decisive pan-Arab stand at the level of confronting this betrayal and destroying it and all its ensuing results.

The memorandum points out that this conference, which is the focal point of the attention of the whole Arab people, if it is not up to the standard of responsibility, confrontation and challenge to this dastardly betrayal, then it rightly does not deserve the confidence of the people and is not qualified to bear the responsibility of speaking in their name and in defending their causes.

The JANA correspondent says that the Jamahiriyah, in its memorandum, has stressed that the minimum that the Arab people expect is for the decisions of the Baghdad summit to be put into force immediately and all practical measures implemented to the letter and spirit as called for by the decisions of the Baghdad summit.

The memorandum says that the Jamahiriyah considers that the implementation of these decisions is the minimum reply to the betrayal of the Egyptian regime and that any languidness or hesitation in this will be considered a tribute to the betrayal and a squandering of the nation's right and potentials.

Proceeding from the spirit of the Baghdad summit and in order to implement the decisions passed by the Arab presidents and kings, the Jamahiriyah stresses the need to adopt the following steps:

I. In the Political area:

1. To break off political relations with the Egyptian regime, suspend all visits exchanged between officials in the Arab countries with the Egyptian regime, work to expel it from the Arab and African establishments and organizations, the Islamic Congress and the nonalined movement.

2. To transfer the headquarters of the Arab League and all its establishments from the Egyptian capital and adopt a decision expelling the Egyptian regime from the league.
3. To give full support to the patriotic forces in Egypt to bring down the agent regime and to overthrow its defeated president so that Egypt may return to the Arab fold.
4. To consider any Arab state not committed to the application of the political, economic and military boycott as a supporter of As-Sadat's regime and hostile to the Arab nation.
5. To consider any state backing the Egyptian regime as a state unfriendly to the Arab nation and against its sacred cause and to treat it according to its political stances toward the Egyptian regime.
6. To face up to the U.S. policy hostile to the interests of the Arab nation in the region and to work to strike at its interests in various fields.
7. To condemn the movements and the threats of the Egyptian regime against the Arab countries and African countries, to work to issue a statement by the conference denouncing any hostile move by the Egyptian regime against any Arab or African state, and to stress that this will be considered an agression against the Arab nation which will fully oppose it.

II. In the economic area:

1. To apply boycott regulations against the Egyptian regime and to halt all aid given to it in a direct or indirect manner.
2. Not to give the Egyptian regime oil, whether through sales or as aid.
3. Not to grant Egyptian companies and establishments any work and to halt dealings with them whether in a direct or indirect manner.
4. To halt all commercial dealings and to withdraw all financial deposits in Egyptian banks and boycott tourism to Egypt.
5. To work to expel Egypt from Arab banks outside Cairo such as the Arab-African bank, the development fund and others.
6. To suspend all forms of cooperation between the Egyptian regime and the Arab countries in the field of joint companies and to stop financing by some Arab countries of projects in progress in Egypt, and all these projects must be listed to accompany the decision.
7. To immediately set up a committee to follow up the implementation of these decisions.

III. In the military area:

1. To suspend any military support and to prevent the Egyptian regime from obtaining any weapons through Arab funds, since this would threaten the existence of the Arab nation after the agent regime allied itself with the Zionist enemy.
2. To end any previous commitment to support the Egyptian regime militarily and to invalidate all agreements connected with the supply of arms.
3. To refrain from establishing any military cooperation between any Arab state or states with the Egyptian regime.
4. To work as quickly as possible to transfer the Arab military industries authority from the Egyptian capital, since its presence inside Egypt can only be considered as military support for the agent Egyptian regime against the Arab nation and the African states, and call for condemnation of Egyptian policy and the overthrow of its regime.

Economic Council's Headquarters Relocation

JN292008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--The Arab Economic Unity Council has decided to transfer the council's headquarters from Cairo to Amman in implementation of the Baghdad summit's resolutions.

Reporting this today, Dr Fakhri Qadduri, council secretary general, said that the council made several decisions at its extraordinary session today. The council decided to freeze Egypt's membership in the Arab economic unity accord and the common Arab market. Dr Qadduri said that with the exception of Sudan, which has failed to attend the Arab foreign and economy ministers' meetings, all the council's members have authorized the secretary general to adopt the necessary measures to implement these decisions.

'ARAFAT CABLES SAUDI KING, KUWAITI AMIR ON BAGHDAD

JN300557 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution forces, sent cables yesterday to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah in which he appealed to them to exert efforts regarding the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad so as to confront As-Sadat's treasonous conspiracy.

YEMENI RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS 28-30 MAR

PDRY's Isma'il's Statement

LD281644 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, arrived in Kuwait at noon today, where he was met by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. Isma'il held a closed meeting at the Kuwait airport with the amir. He then left for As-Salam Palace, where he will stay during his visit. Isma'il left Aden this morning, accompanied by a number of ministers, to attend the meeting of the presidents of the two parts of the Yemen which begins today in Kuwait.

In a statement he made shortly before leaving, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il described this meeting as an important event for our Yemeni people in both the South and North, since it will give the two presidents the opportunity to discuss the worries and problems which our Yemeni people have endured for so long; joint brotherly action to solve these; and how to create suitable circumstances to achieve unity--our peoples greatest dream.

He told an Aden news agency reporter: During the years following the victory of the September and 14 October revolutions, our Yemeni people were exposed to constant conspiracy and aggression devised by imperialist and reactionary circles with the aim of keeping the two parts of the Yemen unstable and apart. He added: The events of 1972 and February 1979 revealed that these circles do not wish our Yemeni people stability, unity and progress, but internecine strife and bloodshed. He stressed that despite such conspiratorial and aggressive moves, our people proved their ability to foil their enemies every time the latter tried to kindle tension and war within their ranks. He continued: Today our people have foiled their enemies again; the Kuwait Yemeni meeting is proof that our people reject war and seek stability and unity.

He said: We do not minimize the complex nature of the worries and problems to be raised at the Kuwait Yemeni meeting, but our Yemeni national wish impels us toward (?optimism) and the possibility of overcoming them.

He added: We believe that taking the interests of the Yemeni people into consideration in all aspects will serve to overcome the difficulties and complications by way of responsible action toward achieving unity in the light of the results reached in the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli statement, or what the unity committee arrived at, and of the practical proposals and steps in which the Kuwait meeting could result.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed high appreciation of the role of the Arab brothers during the recent events between the two parts of Yemen. He also expressed appreciation and thanks to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah for his efforts toward the convening of the meeting on the soil of brotherly Kuwait.

He expressed great hopes that this meeting would succeed in serving the interests of our Yemeni people and the solidarity of the peoples of our Arab nation, so that the unity of our Yemeni people in the two parts would serve as a first step toward the unity of our Arab nation, thus to reinvigorate the struggle of the peoples of our Arab nation and its liberation movement, particularly now that they have entered a grave and critical stage following the As-Sadat regime's departure from the Arab ranks to the anti-Arab ranks, thus seriously damaging our pan-Arab causes, headed by that of our Palestinian Arab people.

Salih on Cabinet Reshuffle

JN290921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 29 March--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has declared that the aim of the reshuffle he conducted in the YAR Government and military commands is to introduce people capable of developing relations with the southern part of Yemen.

In an exclusive interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today, President Salih said that cleansing the atmosphere between the two parts of Yemen and restoring normal relations between them will facilitate agreement on resuming the work of the unity committees established under the Tripoli and Cairo agreements.

President Salih expressed the hope that "certain problems related to details" will be resolved in the talks he is currently holding with PDRY Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

Unity Agreement Discussion

LD291338 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The presidents of the two parts of the Yemen today ended another closed session of the summit meeting they are holding here amid strong indications of a possible agreement on uniting the two Arab countries.

Conference sources have stated that the president of the Democratic Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has declared that he is prepared to have president of the Yemen Arab Republic Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih as president of the united state of Yemen.

The sources have pointed out that the two presidents have agreed to apply the unity agreement reached between the two countries at the Cairo conference in 1972. They have also agreed on most of the content of the constitution of the unified state drawn up on the basis of the Cairo agreement.

A senior source in Democratic Yemen has stated that "the constitution is almost agreed on and only three points remain to be discussed." The source has told KUNA that the legislative councils in the two parts of Yemen will be called upon to approve the constitution and then the transitional provisional unionist government will be formed. Regarding the expected date of summoning the two councils, it was stated that the subject will be discussed by a drafting committee set up today.

Today's meeting, the second since the start of the Yemeni summit yesterday, was attended by the two delegations accompanying the two presidents, Isma'il and Salih.

The foreign minister of North Yemen, Husayn al-'Amari, told KUNA that the meeting was positive and that matters progressed well. He said that a drafting committee was set up. He expressed his hope that it will fully complete its work to enable the two presidents to conclude their conference this evening. Official sources have mentioned that the two officials have agreed on many matters which were the subject of discussion and debate.

The senior source in the PDRY delegation stated that President Isma'il had announced at the [word indistinct] that he accepted President Salih as president of the united state of Yemen. The source went on to add that the debate concentrated on the major issues, namely unity between the two parts and internal and external difficulties that had prevented the achievement of this goal. He said that the YAR delegation first talked about "the fears and external influences on the unity issue." He went on to add that in his reply, President Isma'il stressed that in speaking about obstacles what was involved must not be concerned with individuals, because individuals pass away.

President Isma'il is also reported to have said that "we are not bartering over the question of unity, nor are we evading it or using the present problems to create excuses. We must surmount these problems for the sake of unity. We accept brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih as president of the one state of Yemen, and [word indistinct] are speaking seriously and consider this the best way of removing doubts and fears. To stress our sincerity we step down from the presidency in favor of brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih."

The source added that PDRY President Isma'il explained that "the united state of Yemen will bring strength to the countries of the region. Without such unity, there can be no stability in the region. On the international level, the source quoted President Isma'il as saying: "The unified state will deal with all countries of the world in a way that does not affect our sovereignty or harm our national causes."

The source quoted President Salih as saying during the meeting that "we did not differ with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; we agree with him and consider that he has removed all the clouds and fears standing in the way of unity. We are not an obstacle in its way." According to the source, President Salih said that he was in agreement with President Isma'il in all he said about the people having the right to decide on unity and that, as symbols of the people, we will let the people choose their government later.

Drafting of Final Statement

LD291802 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The drafting committee set up by the bilateral summit meeting between the president of the republic and commander in chief of the YAR Armed Forces, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the secretary general of the Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il held a meeting this evening to draft the final statement which is to be submitted to the two Yemeni presidents for approval.

The two presidents met at noon today in the presence of their delegations. The meeting ended this afternoon. All issues that concern the two sister countries were discussed in an attempt to resolve all unsettled issues bewteen them.

Denial of Isma'il Resignation

JN291735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1728 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 29 March--An official spokesman for the YAR delegation has denied today's reports that PDRY leader 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has resigned his post in favor of YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

In a press statement, the spokesman said that such (?reports) are bound to affect the progress of the current fraternal talks between the two parts of Yemen here.

Salih on Unity Prospects

LD301008 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0726 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in an interview published here today by three local papers, says that the realization of immediate unity between the two parts of Yemen is not possible. In an interview published by AL-WATAN, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and AL-ANBA, he says that North Yemen seeks the realization of this unity; however, in order that this unity is not exposed to "set-backs and failure" it must be reached "step by step on firm and solid bases."

Lieutenant Colonel Salih adds that the foundations on which unity between the two parts of Yemen should rise were laid down in the Cairo and Tripoli agreements. He says that he attaches great hopes on the summit meetings with the president of Democratic Yemen, "clearing the atmosphere and restoring normal relations between the two parts of Yemen and proceeding with the march along the path of unity which we consider our fate and goal."

The two presidents held a meeting yesterday after which it was learned that they had agreed to implement the unity agreement reached by the two countries at the conference held in Cairo in 1972. They also agreed on most of the parts of the constitution of the unified state, based on the Cairo agreement.

Lieutenant Colonel Salih says that there is no connection between the weapons which the United States decided to supply North Yemen and the dispute between the two parts, because his country pursues a policy of diversification of sources of weapons "and we deal with the United States as we deal with the Soviet Union--on the bases of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs."

He explains that any foreign intervention in the region threatens its security and stability, "and the Arab countries must fully strive to keep themselves out of international disputes." Lieutenant Colonel Salih adds that the main purpose of the recent ministerial reshuffle was to inject the ministries with new qualified people able "to express themselves and succeed." He adds that this reshuffle "was demanded by the conditions of the stage which our country is experiencing."

Final Session Scheduled 30 Mar

JN3012251 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The joint committee set up by the summit meeting of the two parts of Yemen is still meeting to draft the final formula for the decisions approved by the two sides.

The final session of the summit meeting is expected to be held at 1800 today.

HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT, AL-HUSS TO VISIT KUWAIT 'NEXT WEEK'

JN301009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 March--The INA correspondent in Kuwait has learned that King Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat and Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss will visit Kuwait next week for talks with Kuwaiti officials on the latest developments.

Responsible sources have stated that King Husayn will hold intensive talks with the amir of Kuwait on the latest developments in the Arab situation, particularly on the agreement between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity. The talks will also deal with bilateral relations and the results of his visit to Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

These sources expect Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Kuwait following the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference currently being held in Baghdad.

PFLP-GC SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST AS-SADAT

LD291744 Tripoli JANA in English 1634 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, has demanded from the Arab leaders the immediate implementation of all the resolutions to which they committed themselves at the Baghdad ninth Arab summit conference. The official spokesman for the Popular Front Abu Firas said, in a statement he delivered in Beirut today, that the Palestinian revolution has confronted the capitulatory and treasonous course of Egypt's defeated ruler by stepping up commando operations inside the occupied territories. Abu Firas stressed that the Arab masses and the Palestinian resistance would know how to punish the traitors and agents. He called upon the great Egyptian people and the progressive movement to stand against the defeated ruler who, he stressed, would face the same fate as the toppled shah of Iran, so that he might serve as a lesson to anyone who betrays the causes of the peoples.

The official spokesman for the Popular Front-General Command, Abu Firas, insisted that the current situation required an immediate summit meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to adopt the measures needed to respond to the capitulatory course of the ruler of Egypt, the traitor.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER OBSERVES DANGEROUS MIDEAST SITUATION

LD291740 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In an interview with the Paris AL-WATAN AL-ARABI, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah said that the situation in the Arab region might come to the brink of an explosion as a result of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He expressed regret that the treaty did not achieve minimum Arab rights. He stressed that the Arabs were resolved to restore their rights, and he also stressed Kuwait's determination to implement the resolutions of the Baghdad conference.

SAUDI ARABIA

ARAB FOREIGN ENVOYS ARRIVE FOR VISITS

Djibouti Foreign Minister

LD291012 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--The foreign minister of Djibouti, Moumine Bahdon Farah, arrived in Jidda this morning on a few days visit to the kingdom. During the visit the minister is to perform the minor pilgrimage.

Jordanian Envoys

LD309010 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Jordanian Court, and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Riyadh this morning on a short visit to the kingdom. At the airport they were met by Chief of Royal Protocol Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahhab.

Syrian Envoy

LD300912 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Adib ad-Da'udi, the personal envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, arrived in Riyadh today on [passage indistinct].

AR-RIYAD: AS-SADAT SIGNING 'IRREVERSIBLE DIVORCE' FROM ARABS

LD291135 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 26 Mar 79 pp 1, 13 LD

[Editorial: "The Day of 'Black Peace' at the White House"]

[Excerpts] What sort of peace will the Camp David heroes sign tonight? Is it the comprehensive Arab peace for the area? Is it a just peace that will restore to those who have legitimate rights their land and rights? Or is it the world peace to which the world's peace-loving peoples aspire?

The peace that will be signed today is nothing of what we have just mentioned. It is neither a true Egyptian peace, nor an American, Palestinian nor a just Arab peace.

It is, unfortunately, the black peace--only peace for Israel.

Israel has striven for it and has obtained it regardless of who did or did not support it.

It is unfortunate also that the world's biggest power should legitimize occupation--the occupation of other people's land--and the dispersion of peoples.

Contemporary Arab history has seen many black days recently, but it has never seen and will never see as a black day as today. This day is a dagger in the heart of every Arab loyal to his land, Arabism and Islam. Today will witness the signing that will make history shed black tears.

There is a vast difference between the "peace of heroes" on the White House lawn and the "peace of heroes" in occupied Jerusalem, in southern Lebanon, on the Golan Heights and in the West Bank.

What sort of peace are they imposing today in the absence of the people of peace and on whose behalf are they signing the peace?

Carter will sign the treaty as a guarantor, but even sources in his own administration look at the agreement as some sort of anesthetic whose effect will disappear as soon as the three men leave the White House lawn.

But Carter has saved his popularity at the expense of a further exacerbation of the Middle East situation; he is looking forward to a second presidential term even if the deluge should come after that.

Israel itself is not convinced of the Camp David peace because it realizes that the great Arab majority will not give up its rights and that if a member of the family has strayed it does not mean that the family has collapsed, or dispersed or surrendered. Israel is wrong to believe that the one who has acted against the Arab will is the ruler to be obeyed or the man who decided the Arab nation's destiny.

A few days ago Israel confessed to making such a mistake when it admitted that the Arab front has become even stronger than before--which goes to prove that the Arab nation is capable of survival and of continuing the struggle to restore the land.

A simple calculation of the profits and losses in the signing of the treaty clearly shows that Begin is the biggest winner. He did not give up a single inch of the occupied land after appointing himself the policeman in the area--a position which the other party was striving to assume.

By signing the treaty, Carter obtained everything and so did Begin. But why did the third person sign, and what gains did he achieve? Where is the peace, the prosperity, the Garden of Eden and the political domination of the area he promised his people? Israel has obtained everything, while Egypt got nothing.

Begin's intransigence has achieved for him things beyond his dreams, while the weakness of the third person caused him to lose everything.

The United States, which gives to Israel by the ton, will give to him by the gram. It will turn his country into a new market for Tel Aviv and will break the Arab boycott of Israel that has lasted a quarter of a century.

He will then realize that he has fallen into a trap and that the real aim is to entrench and consolidate Zionism in the area so as to be Washington's sole spokesman, while the person concerned becomes a lackey and not a master.

Before long the person himself will realize Israel's true intentions.

Never before in its history has the Arab nation known a man like him who, as a mere official, acts unilaterally, turns his back on his nation and abandons his duty as he is doing today.

He wanted to appoint himself advocate of peace in the area but, under pressure from Carter and Begin, he retreated from his position at fantastic speed, thus forgetting the thousands of Arab martyrs calling from their graves for vengeance against the aggressor and the thief. Today he will sign the treaty that will disgrace our Arab and Islamic history and which no claims by the Camp David heroes' propaganda mouthpieces will justify.

The man will be signing an irreversible divorce with the Arab world if today he signs the "black peace" treaty. He will be showing his ingratitude to the hand that has always helped him and saved him from many predicaments and setbacks.

Today he is forgetting everything. He has even forgotten himself. What does it benefit a man if he wins the world yet loses himself? But the man has lost both. He has preferred the friendship of Begin, Dayan, Allon and world Zionism.

'UKAZ: NO PEACE WITHOUT ACHIEVING ARAB OBJECTIVES

LD291331 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 26 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be signed in Washington today. Some believe that this is a great achievement for U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, while the U.S. Government regards it as a first and basic step toward reaching a comprehensive and just settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict and the cornerstone for the next move in the area.

The question is not what the next U.S. step will be but what line or action will Israel follow. Since its inception, Israel has relied on armed coercion in imposing its existence; and violence is its number one political principle. Therefore, it is natural for an observer to expect the treaty to lead to a reduction of violence in Israeli policy. But we notice that, for example, in their evaluation of the effects of the treaty, Israeli strategists say that it will increase the burden of military expenditure because the eastern front still exists. Therefore, they hastened to ask for the most sophisticated U.S. air and land weapons in order to face the danger from the east as well as to build new and more sophisticated defense systems in the Negev along the Egyptian-Israeli borders.

This clearly means that the Israeli leadership is still in practice being guided by the same principles that governed its actions before signing the treaty with Egypt. In fact, it is continuing to deal with Egypt in accordance with the same logic out of the belief that Israel's long arm has played a basic role in the conclusion of the treaty. Conceivably, there is a blatant contradiction between the concept of peace and the concept of coercion; there can be no peace through coercion.

The Arab nationalist movement is one of the greatest achievements of the contemporary Arab revival. It is also a material and tangible fact and, therefore, no peace can be reached without the achievement of its objectives of liberating the land and restoring the Palestinian people's rights and right to self-determination.

The important question is: When will Israel give up its outdated conceptions and realize the significance of this movement? And when will the United States help it to realize this fact not by opening for it the doors of a modern weapons armory but rather by closing the armory in its face until it understands that violence is neither just nor right.

UAE

COMOROS PRESIDENT LEAVES AT END OF VISIT

JN290743 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0550 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 29 March--Ahmed Abdallah Abdermane, president of the Comoros Islands, and the delegation accompanying him left Abu Dhabi at 0930 today. UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was at the head of those who saw him off at the airport.

Joint Statement

JN291118 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0905 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 March--In a joint statement issued here today, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Comoros President Ahmed Abdallah Abdermane have reaffirmed their commitment to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state on their soil.

The two sides expressed their anxiety over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli conspiracy which seeks to divide Arab ranks and liquidate the Palestinian people. The two sides called for the Zionist withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The two sides noted that they remain committed to their firm stand [word indistinct] toward the white minority and its racist practises against the peoples in Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The two sides stressed that the island of Mayotte is one of the four islands forming the Republic of the Comoros and that it is an inseparable part of the Republic of the Comoros. The two sides called for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Islamic conference on this subject.

The statement points out the success of the visit by the president of the Comoros to the UAE. The statement also notes that the talks held during the 2-day visit were successful. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of existing bilateral relations and stressed their determination to strengthen these relations in all fields.

AFP CITES CAIRO SOURCE ON ALERT DUE TO LIBYAN BUILDUP

NC291830 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 29 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, Mar 29 (AFP)--Egyptian forces were put on general alert today following a build up of Libyan troops along the frontier, a well-informed source said here today.

The alert was given a few days ago following what were described as "suspect" activities by the Libyan forces. The last time the Egyptian Army was put on general alert was during the July 1977 "war" with Libya.

Alert Reportedly Slackened

NC301047 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, March 30 (AFP)--The general state of alert affecting the Egyptian Army over the past few days following a build-up of Libyan troops along the frontier has been reduced, informed sources said here today. They said the slackening of the alert affected the frontier zone and the Cairo area.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL SENDS MEMORANDUM TO VANCE

NC300745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2347 GMT 29 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Washington, 29 March--The test of the memorandum Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on 25 March in reply to the assurances agreement, which the United States and Israel ratified on Monday, was made public today.

The following is the text of the memorandum, which consists of two documents:

Document 1.

Dear Secretary of State Cyrus Vance: With much surprise we learned today of the memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel as an appendix to the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. We had not been consulted about the contents of this proposed memorandum, which directly affects our position on the implementation of the treaty.

The contents of the proposed memorandum are a cause of extreme concern for the Government of Egypt at this delicate juncture in the process of establishing peace. Egypt has most clearly and resolutely oriented itself toward peace, but the proposed memorandum raises doubts about Egypt's adherence to its commitments--a completely baseless supposition that conflicts with the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 2, which inserts a commitment to good intention in the treaty.

I am confident that you will agree with me that the understanding of the new role of the United States in this manner represents a departure from our understanding of its role as a full partner and not as a judge, and also represents a distortion of this role in the eyes of others.

The United States has taken upon itself the role of judge in determining the existence of a violation or a threat of violation of the treaty's provisions. I would like to place on record that the treaty stipulates that differences be settled as outlined in Article VII. This is a right that entitles both sides to resort to the measures stipulated in the treaty to maintain balance among the reciprocal commitments.

Therefore, the draft memorandum constitutes a prejudgment of the results of future differences, which, in fact, disregards the existence of an article connected with settlements. Moreover, you have pledged to Israel to adopt measures to deal with this that are in addition to the measures Israel might adopt to deal with a violation of the treaty. We consider that a pledge of this kind constitutes an increasing danger, because it commits the United States to endorse any measures Israel may adopt on the pretext that there has been a violation of the treaty.

We reject any attempt to interfere with the positions of the sides to the treaty by concentrating on the security of Israel while clearly disregarding other factors in the treaty. We also oppose any attempt to concentrate on specific rights regarding navigation or aviation while completely disregarding the other side's rights.

The draft memorandum refers to the measure the United States will take in the event of an armed attack against Israel. We consider this to be inappropriate in both its substance and timing because it is taking place at the same time as the signing of the treaty. Moreover, the letter the U.S. President sent to the Israeli prime minister on 26 March says: "In the event of a violation or a threat of violation of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the United States will, upon the request of one or both sides, hold consultations with both sides in this regard, adopt appropriate measures and help insure adherence to the treaty."

The Egyptian Government considers that this outlook and trend is harmful to the peace process.

In light of these facts, it is self-evident that Egypt will not consider itself committed to this memorandum or to any commitments to which it was not a party or regarding which it was not consulted.

25 March 1979. [signed] Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister.

Document 2--letter sent by Dr Mustafa Khalil:

Dear Secretary of State Cyrus Vance: pursuant to my letter of yesterday on the proposed memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel, I wish to inform you of the following:

While Egypt does not deny the right of the U.S. Government--or any government, for that matter--to adopt the decisions it deems compatible with its foreign policy, the Government of Egypt maintains the right not to accept any decision or action that it considers directed against Egypt. I would like to state that the contents of the proposed memorandum will have a direct bearing on the peace treaty.

You are certainly aware of Egypt's keen desire to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries as well as to establish peace and stability in the entire region, which will be furthered by achieving a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel as an important step toward a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. Bearing this in mind, I want you to know that we were deeply disappointed to find the United States agreeing to enter into such an agreement, which we consider directed against Egypt.

The memorandum does not serve any useful purpose. On the contrary, its contents and meaning would adversely affect the entire process of peace and stability in the area.

Egypt rejects the memorandum because:

1. It is contrary to the spirit existing between our two countries and does not contribute to the strengthening of bilateral relations. I wish to put on record that Egypt was never consulted on the substance and contents of the proposed memorandum.

2. The contents of this memorandum are based on alleged accusations against Egypt. The contents of this proposed memorandum are founded on baseless allegations against Egypt providing for certain measures to be taken against it in a hypothetical case, the determination of which is largely left to Israel.

3. We have been engaged together in the final process of the negotiations for over a month now. However, we have not been notified during this period of the U.S. intention to agree on such a memorandum; moreover, we learned of it by way of information and not consultation: U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts gave it to me at 1400 on 25 March--only 25 hours before the time fixed for signing the treaty.

4. The United States is supposed to be a partner in the tripartite effort to achieve peace and not support the allegations of one side against the other.

5. The proposed memorandum assumes that Egypt is the one liable to violate its obligations.

6. The proposed memorandum could be construed as an eventual alliance between the United States and Israel against Egypt.

7. This memorandum gives the United States certain rights that were never mentioned to, or negotiated with us.

8. It gives the United States the right to impose measures, or to put it very clearly, deterrents, a matter that raises doubts about future relations in such a way that could affect the situation in the entire region.

9. The proposed memorandum uses dangerously vague terms as threats of violation of the agreement, against which certain measures would be taken. We consider this to be a matter of grave consequences.

10. The memorandum implies that military and economic supplies are subject to the sole judgment of the United States in connection with these proposed [as received] threats being attributed to one side.

11. The memorandum makes certain aspects of Egyptian-U.S. relations subject to elements extraneous to those relations and commitments made to a third party.

12. It implies U.S. acquiescence to Israel's embarking on measures, including military measures, against Egypt on the assumption or allegation that there are violations or threats of violation of the treaty.

13. It gives the United States the right to impose a military presence in the region for reasons connected with an agreement between Israel and the United States alone, a matter which is unacceptable.

14. The memorandum casts many doubts about the real intentions of the United States, especially in connection with the peace process. The United States could be accused of collaborating with Israel to create circumstances that would lead to a U.S. military presence in the area, a matter which would certainly have serious implications, especially on the stability in the entire region.

15. It will have adverse effects in Egypt regarding the United States, and would drive the other Arab states to take a harder position against the peace process.

16. It would pave the way for other alliances to be formed in the area to counter the possible consequences of the proposed agreement.

For all these reasons, I hereby inform you that the Government of Egypt will not recognize the legality of this memorandum and considers it null and void and having no effect whatsoever under any circumstances as far as Egypt is concerned.

MENA REPORTS ON AS-SADAT VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Talks With Scheel

NC291522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1318 GMT 29 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 March--Talks have started in Bonn between President Anwar as-Sadat and German President Walter Scheel. Attending the talks on the Egyptian side are Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, members of the official Egyptian delegation and the Egyptian ambassador in Bonn, 'Umar Sirri.

Attending the talks on the German side are the secretary general of the president, Dr Paul Frank; the director of the political office at the German Foreign Ministry, Dr Meyer-Landrut; and the FRG ambassador in Cairo, Wolfgang Behrends, who had returned to West Germany in order to receive President as-Sadat.

Talks With Schmidt

NC292045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2002 GMT 29 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 March--Talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt began at 2030 tonight when Chancellor Schmidt arrived at the guest palace in Gymnich where the president is staying during his visit to the FRG.

Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the deputy prime minister at the presidency, Hasan at-Tuhami, attended the talks on the Egyptian side. The head of the president's office, Hasan Kamil, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali also participated in the talks on the Egyptian side.

FRG Foreign Ministry Under Secretary (Dr Herkus); a senior assistant to Chancellor Schmidt, Dr Ruhfus; and the FRG ambassador in Cairo, Herr Behrends, participated in the talks on the German side.

Schmidt Dinner

NC292221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 29 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Gymnich Palace, Bonn, 29 March--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave a dinner tonight in honor of President Anwar as-Sadat and the accompanying delegation. The dinner was attended by Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld and Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel.

EGYPTIAN MISSION TO RETURN FROM JORDAN 30 MARCH

NC301257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1232 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 March--Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and other members of the Egyptian mission there will return to Cairo this evening. This move follows the decision to withdraw the mission in response to the Jordanian Government's decision to recall its ambassador from Cairo.

MENA has learned that the consular officials will continue to function in the Consulate to provide services for the residents of the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, third secretary Ahmad Khattab will remain in the embassy.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian mission in Amman consists of 12 employees, who include two advisers and two first secretaries. 'Issat 'Abd al-Latif was accredited as Egyptian ambassador to Jordan around the beginning of 1977.

JERUSALEM POST INTERVIEWS GHALI ON PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE

TA300915 Jerusalem POST in English 30 Mar 79 p 18 TA

[Report on interview in Washington this week with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Jerusalem POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Talking to Butrus Ghali is always an intellectual delight. Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs is a scholar with an incisive mind and a keen and ready wit. But a conversation with him this week, after the treaty signing, was very different from earlier encounters in the midst of the negotiations. Then, he was barbed, aggressive, vehemently insistent on the rectitude of every jot and title in the Egyptian position. Now he is relaxed, expansive, surveying the past 16 months with a mellowness that comes from the knowledge that it has been a good job well done--and successfully concluded.

"Now that we've signed it," he says, "let's forget about it. Till now, anyway, we have been solving problems on a purely theoretical basis. It is only now (in the autonomy negotiations) that we shall be dealing with practical issues in a practical way."

He appears almost deprecatory of those very matters in which he and his Israeli counterparts invested so much sweat and toil over the months.

He refers to the arduous and convoluted arguments over "Article Four and Article Six as "metaphysics." Now, he says, he can take a "philosophical view."

"Behind the metaphysics was a crisis of confidence. Article Four and Article Six were only the symptoms of the malaise, like a sick man's fever."

The crisis of confidence, says Ghali, affected both sides. It occurred when the two delegations to the Blair House talks returned home to report to their respective cabinets on what they both believed to be a successfully drafted treaty package: "Things went wrong the day we left this room."

He received us--POST editor Ari Rath and myself--in a room in the Madison Hotel which had been Moshe Dayan's during the Blair House talks, and in which he and Dayan had spent "many, many hours together."

Aharon Baraq, who left the talks at this stage, had indeed been "a moderating influence" on the Israeli side, Ghali says. But it was not his departure, rather the break-up of the Blair House forum as such, which precipitated the crisis.

The delegations, in the harmonious milieu of their "seclusion," had evolved "a different vision" from the cabinets' back home--and they were each cold-shouldered. The ministers who had stayed behind--in Cairo, too, there was a committee of ministers and high officials set up to monitor the talks--felt that "we had not worked hard enough, that we were not taking a stiff enough position." What followed, says Ghali, was "a dialectic, a chain reaction," with each government toughening its stance in response to the other's moves.

Ghali particularly faults Dayan for asserting publicly at that time (it was mid-November) that Article Six (V), as drafted at Blair House, gave the treaty priority over Egypt's inter-Arab commitments. This, he says, forced him to a contrary stand. Had Dayan held his peace and left the article in its comfortable and unembellished ambivalence, then he, too, would have refrained from expressing himself "in such a spectacular way."

He rejects the Israeli assertion that there was a "hardening" of Egypt's position. The Egyptian delegation, like the Israeli, had a strictly "ad referendum" brief, he says. The Cairo Cabinet's rejection of parts of the treaty draft was, therefore, as legitimate as the Israeli Government's refusal to endorse the "side letter" in its then-form.

If Israel had approved the side-letter (as Dayan and Weizman recommended), Egypt might have waived its objections to Articles Four and Six, Ghali says.

He stresses--and this was not clear to some Israeli policymakers at the time--that for Egypt the side-letter and the disputed articles were all part of the same complex--the linkage complex. Article Six (II), with its reference to "external instruments," obviously involved the relation between the treaty and the side-letter. But Six (V), too, the "priority of obligations clause," was "another aspect of the linkage issue," says Ghali.

"We wanted to confirm that we remained tied to the Arab countries." And Article Four (IV), the "review clause," was also "linked to linkage," Ghali says.

"You always wanted a separate, bilateral treaty, ever since November 1977. You did not take into consideration the Arab dimension of Egypt."

In the event, says Ghali, what has been concluded and signed is "two treaties." The "side-letter" (as the letter of the autonomy has always been called) "is not a side-letter at all--it is a treaty, an international treaty, signed by the two heads of government. Both treaties will be deposited at the UN, under Article 102 of the charter."

The two treaties, moreover, says Ghali, warming to his subject despite his apparent deprecation of metaphysics, "are linked both legally and factually." The legal link, he explains, lies in the "agreed minute" to Article Six (II), which rules that the treaty must not contradict the Camp David framework. The autonomy letter begins by "recalling" the Camp David framework--and hence is "covered" by the "agreed minute."

Factually, the two documents were signed on the same day, by the same people--and that, too, constitutes a linkage, Ghali contends.

"But let's forget about it," he says smiling. "The reality is so much more important..."

Developments on the ground in the West Bank and Gaza will determine the future relationship more than these legalities.

The same applies to Article Six (V). "This was a political dispute. It was merely expressed in legal terms. And in practice, if the situation arises, it will be a political decision... This is a classic problem of incompatibility of treaties. I wrote a book about it 20 years ago..."

Ghali is philosophical, too, when asked about the failure of the Ismailia summit, which Prime Minister Menahem Begin attributed at the time to the "pedestrian men of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry"--meaning, above all, Butrus Ghali. "It needed more time," he says. "You can't solve a 30-year confrontation in a few months. The negotiations need to mature, like a good wine."

As Ghali sees it, Begin rejected at Ismailia those same key--and, for Egypt, crucial--formulae on the Palestinian issue that he accepted nine months later at Camp David: "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," and their participation "in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

It needed time, and it also needed the active intervention of the U.S. It was President Jimmy Carter's "Aswan formula" of January 4, 1978, Ghali notes, which in fact provided the basis of the sensitive wording adopted in the Camp David document. "The whole concept of Camp David," he adds, "was the recognition of the Palestinians."

Ghali is keenly aware of the difficult metamorphosis that Begin had to undergo in order to reach the Camp David compromise--and he attributes an influential role to Moshe Dayan.

An important turning point came during the Camp David summit, he says, when Weizman prevailed upon As-Sadat and Dayan to sit and talk together. It was their first really long and detailed discussion--and Dayan came away deeply impressed by the president's sincerity.

As to the future, Ghali, like all the other prime movers, anticipates major problems and tough negotiations. Everything will depend, he says, on whether the Israeli policy-makers are sincere and serious in their intention to give the Palestinians full autonomy.

Many Egyptians do not hide their doubts and suspicions on this score. But Ghali says with quiet confidence, "I believe they (the Israelis) will play fair."

AFP: POLICE SEARCH LEFTIST PARTY OFFICE, SEAL DOORS

NC301209 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, March 30 (AFP)--Egyptian police searched the headquarters here of the leftist National Progressive Unionist Rally (NPUR) last night, seized propaganda against the peace treaty with Israel, and sealed the doors.

Yesterday the party had announced it would wage a nationwide campaign against the treaty, which it said would fail to bring overall peace.

INA: JOURNALISTS COMMITTEE CONDEMNS PEACE TREATY

JN291338 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1154 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--Dr Sami Mansur, member of the council of the Egyptian Journalists Association and rapporteur of the Committee for the Defense of Liberties in the association, has condemned the treasonous treaty and said that the treaty is a mistake committed against the homeland and violates the constitution.

In a statement issued in Cairo today on behalf of the committee, Dr Mansur said that the Egyptian regime's action is a national disaster for Egypt. It says that the decision to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the Zionist entity in accordance with the treaty is a submission to the Zionist enemy, which is still occupying one-third of Sinai. Furthermore, the decision denies the rights of the Arabs, whose lands the Zionist entity is still occupying. The statement says the treaty makes Egypt a police force in pursuit of the Palestinian revolution through its pledge to ban any Palestinian activity against the occupying enemy.

The statement concludes that the treaty of capitulation to the enemy will isolate the Egyptian people from the Arab nation and is an approval of Zionist occupation of Arab lands.

GOVERNMENT IN EXILE REPORTEDLY TO BE FORMED

LD291503 London 23 JULY in Arabic 26 Mar-1 Apr 79 p 21 LD

[Unattributed article: "Egyptian Government in Exile"]

[Excerpt] Contacts are currently taking place in Egypt and abroad between various Arab parties with the aim of reaching an understanding on setting up an Egyptian government in exile. The purpose of establishing this government would be to represent Egypt at the Arab League, in case the league headquarters is moved from Egypt in accordance with Baghdad summit resolutions and As-Sadat's removal from league membership. The aim is also to look after the interests of Egyptians working in the Arab countries and to represent Egypt diplomatically with those Arab countries with which As-Sadat breaks relations. One of the points under discussion is the question of making the employment of Egyptians in the Arab countries through this government or under its supervision.

The names of some former ministers and ambassadors have been mentioned as members of the government in exile, but discussion on this matter has not yet come to a conclusion. It has been said that if agreement is reached on setting up such a government, its provisional headquarters will be either in Tehran or Beirut.

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER BADRAN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN301156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 March--Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran arrived here at noon today on a short visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Badran stated that he is carrying a message from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The message deals with the efforts fraternal Iraq is making in the service of the Arab cause to unify Arab ranks, particularly at this crucial stage facing the Arab nation. Badran expressed the hope that Arab efforts will be crowned with success so as to fulfill the Arab nation's aspirations.

Badran was welcomed at the airport by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; Dr Naim ad-Din ad-Dajani, Jordanian minister of industry and trade; 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary; the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad, and other officials.

BA'TH, PALESTINIAN FACTIONS ISSUE POLITICAL STATEMENT

JN291558 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Palestinian resistance factions have asserted that any regime that supports As-Sadat's treason, sympathizes with it, justifies this treason or submits any kind of material or moral aid to As-Sadat will be considered a traitor and should be overthrown.

The two sides issued a political statement here today condemning any party that resorts to maneuvering and evades implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions as a partner in As-Sadat's treason. The statement adds that such a party should be wiped out completely, by all means and through joint struggle.

The Palestinian resistance factions were represented by the PLO Executive Committee, Fatah, As-Sa'iqah--Liberation War Vanguards--the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Liberation Front and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front.

The statement refers to the meeting that was held between Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, and the resistance factions. It says that they exchanged views on the current situation. The statement also refers to a series of meetings held between the Palestinian factions' delegation and the Ba'th Party delegation headed by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party. It says that they reviewed the developments in the Arab situation as a result of the capitulatory peace treaty between As-Sadat and Begin.

The conferees have agreed on the following:

1. To condemn the treasonous peace treaty with the Zionist enemy; to resist it with all available methods and all possible means in order to wreck it; and to resist all suspicious calls associated with this treaty which are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause in a final and exposed manner through implementation of the self-rule plan, the continued establishment of Zionist settlements and the confiscation of Arab land.

2. To call upon all Arab countries to implement the Baghdad summit resolutions, which represent the minimum separating treason and patriotism, and to deal with all Arab countries on the basis of a full and accurate commitment to these resolutions.

3. To consider any regime that supports, sympathizes with or justifies As-Sadat's treason as a traitor regime that should be overthrown and to give every means of support to the masses and their patriotic forces in that country to enable them to deter and punish the regime.

4. To call on the Arab countries to nationalize oil with the aim of placing this pan-Arab wealth in the service of the Arab fate's issues; to boycott U.S. imperialism economically, diplomatically, politically and militarily to withdraw all accounts from U.S. banks; to impose an oil boycott on it; to struggle with all means to achieve this boycott; and to call on the patriotic and progressive regimes to take the initiative on this level.

5. The unity between fraternal Iraq and Syria represents a qualititative reply to the treason and to the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat alliance. It also serves as a genuine mainstay to the Palestinian peoples and their armed revolution under the PLO, representing a pan-Arab base for liberation. Accordingly, the acceleration of this unity would contribute positively to evoking the Arab masses' energies and would open wider horizons for resisting, confronting and wrecking this treason. The conferees call on the Arab masses and their patriotic forces to support the Joint National Action Charter and the future unity state.

6. To call on the Arab national and progressive regimes to adopt responsible stands and to draft an advanced and revolutionary program so as to thwart the plot; to adopt serious stands exceeding the minimum required of the other regimes; and to call for developing the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and for consolidating its relations with the forthcoming unity state.

7. To mobilize the masses and their progressive, national and patriotic forces, as well as the progressive regimes, in order to form a progressive pan-Arab front capable of confronting the imperialist onslaught and striking at U.S. interests everywhere.

8. To condemn any party that resorts to maneuvering and evades implementation of the Baghdad summit's resolutions as a partner in As-Sadat's treason. The conferees agreed to wage a joint struggle with all means to combat and wipe out these parties.

The conferees hailed the Egyptian masses and the national movement struggling against As-Sadat's treasonous policy. They stressed the need to support and back them and to consolidate their steadfastness.

They also hailed the Lebanese Nationalist Movement for its pan-Arab and patriotic stand. They stressed the need to continue this support in order to enable it to remain steadfast against the plot and to preserve Lebanon's Arabism and unity.

The two delegations expressed their deep appreciation of and pride in the steadfastness adopted by our masses in the occupied territories under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. They also hailed our masses' determination to confront the Zionist enemy and the capitulatory treasonous treaty.

The two delegations hailed the Iranian revolution's support of the Palestinian cause and rejection of the treaty of humiliation and disgrace signed by traitor As-Sadat with the Zionist enemy. The two delegations called on all freedom-oriented and progressive forces in the world to support the Arab people's just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The two delegations hailed the Palestinian factions, the principled Ba'th Party stands and the revolution's government in Iraq and its serious and solid struggle alongside the Palestinian revolution.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS 'RIFT' IN IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

LD300847 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 26 Mar 79 p 7 LD

['Ali Hashim report: "Iraqi Communist Party Has Begun To Crack"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad--Well-informed diplomatic sources have told AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI that a rift has occurred in the Iraqi Communist Party because of its attitude toward the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the "Progressive National and Nationalist Front" which includes the two parties as well as the Kurdish Democratic Party, independent nationalists and some Nasirite elements.

The disagreement between the two parties broke out a year ago because of an article in the communist paper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B criticizing the government. It later exacerbated following the uncovering of communist and Marxist cells in the armed forces, which led to the execution of 21 officers, NCO's and enlisted men.

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad say that the Iraqi Communist Party's predicament stems from its obession with attaining power.

Despite the fact that the Communist Party has more than one minister in the government, it feels that full power is in the hands of the Ba'th Party represented in the Revolution Command Council, which includes all members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command.

The Communist Party feels that its ministers have only executive power within their respective ministries but no power in decision-making. A non-Ba'thist minister is no more than an employee with the rank of minister; he has no say and does not participate in higher policy decisions.

The Iraqi Communist Party has always had long-standing dreams. It tried to exploit the Kurdish movement in the north by supporting it in the hope of eventually taking power in northern Iraq at least. But the liquidation of the Kurdish movement and the implementation of the autonomy law frustrated the communists' hopes.

What are the communists up to?

Some communists believe that their participation in the Cabinet and the National Front is adequate as long as the Iraqi revolution pursues a progressive course at home and a liberation policy on the Arab and international levels.

The fact that Moscow is content with this situation means that it has abandoned them and given up using them as a cat's-paw against the Ba'th Party, which is in a position to crush its opponents at any time.

This is as far as one group is concerned. The other group is still adhering to its ancient dreams, like the supporters of the Kurdish movement which died in March 1975.

The Iraqi revolution has pulled the rug from under those nursing their ancient dreams; hence the present communist rift. The rift has not yet become pronounced, but the recent communist statement and National Front answer to it marked its beginning, and this was confirmed by the statement of one of the Central Committee members residing in Paris.

According to diplomatic sources in Baghdad, the rift does exist and has become public. It will come to light and become clear in the coming weeks.

$1 MILLION TO BE GIVEN TO ARAB-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

JN281653 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has ordered the allocation of the sum of $1 million as a gift from Iraq to the union of American-Arab organizations. This is for the purpose of strengthening the union's activities in the service of Arab communities abroad and to consolidate the unionist principles of Arab expatriates.

This was announced by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, during his meeting today at the party's National Command building with the Arab expatriates delegation that took part in the Baghdad conference of the Union of American-Arab organizations that ended yesterday.

He said that 15 million American Arabs in Latin and Central America would surely constitute a pressure group in these states if their activities could take on a unionist and organized form. He asserted that the unity of the Arabs abroad is a force that has influence on public opinion, the press, the media and the economy, and consequently on the governments of these states, in persuading them to support what is just and right. When these governments take such a stand, this means that they support the Arab nation in its struggle.

Comrade ar-Razzaz maintained that the Arab nation, through its capabilities and its masses' struggle, will stand fast and continue the struggle until all the usurped Arab territories are liberated and all forms of disunity are eliminated.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JN291509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 March--Iraq and Czechoslovakia have agreed on a trade program and two lists of exchanged commodities for this year. These are contained in the joint minutes signed here today at the conclusion of the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Czechoslovak committee's fifth session, which lasted 5 days. The minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Midhat Nuri Ahmad, director general of the Department of Economic Relations with the Socialist Bloc Countries in the Ministry of Trade; and on the Czechoslovak side by Josef Koci, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

An Iraqi official has described the meetings' results as a positive step toward building developed relations between the two countries in the interest of both peoples. Mr Koci expressed his country's determination to develop trade relations with Iraq. The committee will hold its sixth session at the end of this year in Prague.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR LONDON ON PRIVATE VISIT

JN291604 Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 29 March--His Majesty King Husayn left Amman at noon today for London on a private visit of several days to Britain. He was seen off by Prince Muhammad, the prime minister and a number of senior state officials. Prince Muhammad was sworn in before his majesty as his majesty's regent in the presence of the ministers.

ENVOYS LEAVE FOR RIYADH WITH MESSAGE FOR KING KHALID

JN300525 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court, and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Amman this morning for Riyadh with a message from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

The message deals with joint Arab action and the progress of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad.

His Majesty King Husayn kept in constant contact with Amman from London all through yesterday and discussed this matter with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. His majesty also contacted Arab kings and presidents on the same subject in order to strengthen the efforts to achieve success for joint Arab action in confronting the developments in the Arab area.

KING HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO NEWSWEEK

JN301034 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Mar 79 p 13 JN

[Interview given by Jordan's King Husayn to Arnaud de Borchgrave of NEWSWEEK in Amman--date not given]

[Text] Question: During their latest visits to the area, President Carter and his national security adviser, Brzezinski, explained that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is just the beginning and not the end of the process for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Therefore, what is the use of implementing economic and political sanctions against Egypt?

Answer: From our long experience in dealing with this problem, I do not believe that President Carter's method, regardless of the good intentions, will achieve a comprehensive settlement; that is, the return of all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination. As for the question of imposing Arab sanctions against Egypt, that will be discussed in detail later.

Question: If Jordan, Syria, the PLO and the Arabs in the West Bank refuse to participate in Carter's initiative, even if only to test the true intentions of the United States and Israel regarding a solution to the Palestinian problem, is it not possible that the final result will be that Israel's annexation of the West Bank will become a fait accompli?

Answer: As far back as 1967 we tested Israel's intentions and achieved no results. What the United States is talking about at present is far removed from UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Israel's consistent objective has been to isolate Egypt and tighten its hold over the West Bank. The U.S. initiative has contributed greatly to achieving this objective. This will affect cordial relations and will expose the entire area to instability.

Question: What is the alternative then?

Answer: We have to explain to the United States that its policy is wrong and that the entire issue should be returned to the UN Security Council.

Question: PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has called for an oil embargo against the United States and Israel. Are you also in favor of this?

Answer: The next stage requires that unified decisions be adopted on what should be done to protect the Arab nation's existence and its threatened identity. Naturally, Jordan will be committed to these unified decisions.

Question: Do you share the opinion expressed by some Arab leaders that President Carter has been inspired mainly by domestic political considerations?

Answer: I was disappointed by Carter's method. He is following the wrong course, and he will very soon discover this fact. However, I am still convinced of his good intentions. He has simply been misled.

Question: Saudi Crown Prince Fahd believes that despite the distress caused by the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, this treaty is a new reality in the Middle East. He also believes that the second stage of the agreement should be put to a test by the entire Islamic world. What is your opinion on this?

Answer: Prince Fahd expresses my own sentiments when he says that hundreds of millions of Muslims, and not only Arabs, are affected by the occupation of Arab Jerusalem. However, the role they can play needs further clarification and exposition.

Question: Iraqi Vice President Saddam Husayn has described As-Sadat as a traitor and as mentally and psychologically unfit to lead his country. Do you believe that As-Sadat is indeed a traitor?

Answer: As-Sadat has proceeded along an unprecedented course regarding the harm he is causing to the essence of the concept of the Arab nation. As-Sadat has provided an opportunity which the Israelis always hoped for to divide and subjugate the Arabs.

Question: What is the nature of the disturbances you expect to occur as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty?

Answer: There is, of course, the possibility of our foreign relations being affected, particularly our relations with the United States. We hope that this reassessment will help create further cohesion among the Arab countries in an unprecedented manner. However, I still hope that we can avoid upheavals.

Question: It is fair to say that Egypt will regain all of Sinai, including the oil and the Israeli air bases, and will have a foothold in the Gaza Strip. Why do you not begin from this point?

Answer: We are not new at this game. We have been asking the proper questions since 1967, and the only answer we always get is the annexation of the West Bank to Israel. Before we participate, we would like to know whether or not the result will be the implementation of the principles of Resolution 242. However, the United States itself is now saying that it cannot commit itself to any result. Therefore, what do you want Jordan to participate in? In the Israeli annexation plans? We will never give in to this.

Question: Saudi Arabia is convinced that President Carter is serious and determined to bring about a solution to the Palestinian issue. Do you think so?

Answer: I believe he is really sincere regarding peace. After a good start, his style and methods were misguided and they will soon stumble. Carter began talking about a comprehensive solution and now he has changed his course and chosen the dangerous road of a partial solution.

ALEPPO PROCESSION DENOUNCES PEACE TREATY

JN291503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aleppo--Aleppo today expressed its extreme popular anger in the largest national procession ever staged in the city. This was an expression of the city's wrath at the treasonous treaty and its affirmation of the masses' determination to continue the march of steadfastness and confrontation.

The radio correspondents report that the Aleppo masses flocked since early morning to the city's main streets in preparation for the great national procession of anger. The masses of the province also marched since early morning, carrying placards that curse traitor As-Sadat and affirm their determination to hold out and sacrifice and continue the struggle march under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

The procession was staged at 1000 today and spread through the streets and squares of Aleppo in four directions. The angry masses were singing national songs and shouting slogans of steadfastness and sacrifice, renewing their pledges to the leader of our people's battles on the path of victory. The masses gathered in Al-Asad Square, where patriotic speeches were made. The Aleppo masses sent a cable to leader President Hafiz al-Asad renewing the pledge to continue the struggle on the path of liberation and return, to continue on the path of unity and to punish the traitor. The cable affirms that the masses will make all possible sacrifices and that they support leader Al-Asad forever on the path of victory.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SIGNING OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

JN271338 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Mar 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] The conspiratorial treaty was signed yesterday. Washington, Tel Aviv and their agent As-Sadat think that matters will proceed according to their wishes and interests and in implementation of their aggressive objectives in the Arab area. The Arabs today are facing a challenge, and they are determined to confront, stand fast against and reject capitulation. As for As-Sadat, his punishment will be pronounced by the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad. What is required of the Baghdad conference?

The newspaper TISHRIN's reply says that Syria knew that the course of defeatism and capitulation adopted by As-Sadat since his visit to Jerusalem would lead him to where he was yesterday, when he signed the peace treaty with the Arab nation's enemy, the one who has usurped Palestine and is occupying Sinai and the Golan--the criminals, racists and fascists. Yes, Syria had no doubt that As-Sadat would sign the capitulation document, thus legalizing the occupation, recognizing the aggressors, placing Arab Egypt in the service of the same interests for whose protection the Zionist entity was created and carrying out the same tasks Israel performs against the Arab nation at present and in the future. As-Sadat has accepted the role of a policeman in the same police station as the Israelis.

We knew and warned our nation that As-Sadat would inevitably fall to the bottom of the pit of capitulation because he began offering concessions. Syria's Al-Asad was not content to give warnings. Syria called for the convening of the conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in the wake of the first Camp David meeting. It pursued relentless efforts to insure the convening and the success of the ninth Arab summit conference. Then came its rapprochement with fraternal Iraq and the two countries' march on the road to unity to insure strategic balance with the enemy camp and its new pact. Leader Al-Asad warned against the objectives and threats of this new pact in the speech he delivered when he opened the conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus.

All this is well-known; there is nothing new to it. It is also well-known that the Baghdad summit resolutions were an expression of a unanimous rejection of capitulation and a denunciation of As-Sadat's course.

The paper adds that today we witness the full crime. We are facing a criminal who has committed his crime overtly and with no consideration for the Arab nation and its interests and with no consideration for the Egyptian people and their interests.

The Arab foreign and economic ministers will meet in Baghdad today to implement the Baghdad summit resolutions. Our nation is looking toward Baghdad today. It is waiting for the Arab judgment, all the Arabs against the renegade As-Sadat and against his course which serves only the nation's enemies and provides only more dangers. Our nation is looking toward Baghdad and is waiting for the sentence. It will only accept a sentence which will cause the As-Sadat regime to fall. The Arab nation will not accept any hesitations, excuses or beating around the bush under any pretext because the criminal who signed the peace agreement with the enemy yesterday has been warned many times. He knows very well the dangerous results of his atrocious crime.

The Arab masses were reassured in the wake of the Baghdad summit which adopted resolutions conforming to the masses' aspirations and stands. The Arab masses are expecting decisive, deterrent measures from the Baghdad conference. These measures should not be restricted to denouncing As-Sadat. As-Sadat has been denounced since he began his capitulationist course. What the masses want now are resolutions that will isolate him, his regime and his course, because those who have supported As-Sadat's course want to spread the disease of capitulation in the area from fear that their conspiracies will be contained, their efforts will fail and their conspiratorial pact strangled.

As-Sadat's isolation and punishment should take place in a manner which will insure the fall of his regime and will save Egypt from him. This will enable Egypt and its noble people to return to the Arab fold and to be the vanguard of the liberation march which is aimed at recovering Arab rights and sanctities and protecting Arab dignity, heritage and future.

We hope that the Baghdad conference will fulfill the Arab masses' aspirations in punishing those who deviate from Arab unanimity and who stab the Arab nation's objectives and sell its struggle and the blood of its sons. We hope that the conference will achieve all this with an expressive unanimity and will implement the Baghdad summit resolutions which constitute the minimum pan-Arab demands.

Under the headline "neither the United States nor Israel will triumph," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that while the Arab masses throughout the entire Arab homeland, particularly our Arab people in Egypt, are standing today in the trench of confrontation against As-Sadat and his ally Israel, the first thing to consider is that the fall of As-Sadat, his treason and his alliance with the forces hostile to the Arab nation cannot cancel the struggle of a nation and cannot check the march of the struggling masses to achieve their pan-Arab objectives, especially the recovery of their territories and rights.

On the contrary, As-Sadat's treason and his alliance with the enemies has laid a new responsibility on the shoulders of the Arab nation--placing the As-Sadat regime on the same level of confrontation as the continuing imperialist aggression against the Arab nation. Therefore, the fall of the Egyptian regime becomes a strategic objective in the battle of confrontation with the Zionist enemy. By decisively opposing the As-Sadat regime, and categorically rejecting the defeatist peace agreement and the capitulation, our Arab masses will reaffirm the inevitability of the triumph of their struggle.

The Arab masses possess sufficient capabilities enabling them to look to the future with confidence. The Arab masses possess sufficient struggle potential and experience enabling them to launch pan-Arab and national struggle battles in all dimensions and on all levels.

By saying no to capitulation and to As-Sadat, the Arab nation declares today, with an insistence which shall not be affected by the conspiratorial schemes, that Israel and the United States will not triumph. When the masses adopt this stand, they are fully aware of the extent of the challenge. They are ready to shoulder the responsibilities ensuing from this challenge. The Arab masses cannot be bystanders toward the new hostile pact, when they possess the sufficient struggle capabilities and experience which enables them to bring about the downfall of this pact, as they did in the past when they foiled colonialist pacts and their agents in the area.

Those who demonstrated in front of the White House have carried placards denouncing As-Sadat's treason reminding him of the fate of the deposed shah. The future will confirm that the Arab nation is capable of foiling the new hostile pact with steadfastness and firmness. As-Sadat will only be remembered as the traitor who deviated from his nation. This is the fate which As-Sadat has chosen for himself. The forces which formulated the conspiracy must assume the responsibility for developments in this conspiracy. These results and developments will not be to their advantage or in their interest.

ALGERIA

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CABRAL LEAVES ALGIERS 29 MARCH

LD291340 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral left Algiers this morning at the end of his short visit. He was seen off at the airport by President Bendjedid and others. Before leaving, he made a brief statement saying that he had discussed with the Algerian president cooperation between the two countries and means of promoting it.

ENERGY MINISTER ON SIZE OF CRUDE PRICE HIKE

LD291322 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and the petrochemical industry, has returned to Algiers after attending the 53d OPEC ministerial conference in Geneva. At that extraordinary conference it was decided to readjust the price of crude, which has been raised to 14.546 dollars a barrel. Minister Nabi gives Algeria's point of view: [begin recording]

[Nabi] With the OPEC meeting which has just been held in Geneva on 26 March [words indistinct], which was purely consultative--which is to say, it was meant to be an opportunity for OPEC member countries to take stock of the conditions prevailing on the international market and to see to what degree this situation called for decisions. The meeting did, in fact, convince everyone that there was an exceptional situation which called for decisions. These decisions were taken. They are not what Algeria and a number of progressive countries would have wished, but they are nonetheless a sign of a willingness not to allow Western (?companies) to manipulate the international market and get richer and richer at the expense of Third World countries and OPEC.

[Unidentified interviewer] Does Algeria reserve the right to raise the price of crude above the level decided?

[Answer] Every country has the right to sell at the price it wants. The only obligation there is within OPEC is not to sell below the agreed price. [end recording]

LIBYA

SUDANESE, CHADIANS DEMONSTRATE IN TRIPOLI AGAINST TREATY

LD191830 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A huge demonstration of Sudanese and Chadian citizens in the Jamahiriyah marched through the streets of Tripoli this morning, condemning the treasonous treaty of shame between the defeated Egyptian president and the Zionist enemy.

The demonstrations headed for the American Embassy where they gathered, shouting slogans condemning the Egyptian president who sold out his nation's cause with the blessing of the leader of American imperialism, Carter.

They hailed the First of September Revolution and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, for his firm stand toward the Arab nation's cause of destiny.

The demonstrators moved towards the People's Palace where they held a rally and read out a statement denouncing the Egyptian president for commiting the worst crime in the Arab nation's history. He only represents himself, the statement added, and the day of victory is near. The Arab revolutionary and progressive forces will strike down the signatories of the treaty.

BRITISH EVACUATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

LD291014 Tripoli JANA in English 0819 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 29 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary of Tobruk municipality People's Committee opened the ceremony with an address in which he said: Today we celebrate a dear memory, the day of victory and liberty, one of the days of dignity and pride, the ninth commemoration of the evacuation of the last British soldier from the homeland. We are entitled to celebrate and rejoice on the 28th March, the day when the black era of colonialism and submission was closed forever.

We are entitled to celebrate after having evacuated the British forces from this base. The forces had been like a nightmare oppressing the people and this base a tool of oppression on all the Arab arena.

In his speech the secretary of the people's committee said: "We still remember 1956 when squadrons of British aircraft took off from Tobruk to hit the Egyptian revolution under the leadership of the late leader Jamal Abdan-Nasir".

He said: "The great 1st September revolution under the leader and thinker Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has destroyed all the fragile facades and realized a (?great) victory for the Arab people after five centuries of colonialism, ignorance and ill-health".

He stressed that the Jamal Abd an-Nasir base is one feared by the agents and enemies thanks to the 1st September revolution which achieved consecutive victories against foreign presence, having evacuated the American bases on 11th June and the fascist Italian on 9th October.

He said, "These victories were crowned on 2nd March with the proclamation of the power of the masses whereby the Libyan Arab people acquired the right to celebrate before any people for they now gone in themselves, possess power, wealth, arms, and are the first people in the world to proclaim the Jamahiriyah. [sentence as received]

The next speaker was the secretary of the general congress of Tobruk municipality. He greeted all the participants in the great popular celebration, one of the victories of the great 1st of September revolution which has liberated the country from British and American bases and from the remnants of Italian fascism. He said, "These victories achieved by the great 1st of September revolution have been crowned by the establishment of the people's authority and the proclamation of the first Jamahiriyah in the world."

At about one o'clock, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great first of September revolution, arrived in the celebration square and was cheered by thousands of citizens expressing their support for the revolution and their determination to implement its human dicta and defend its gains as well as its political, economic and social achievements.

Thousands of citizens were pushing their way to shake hand and embrace and congratulate the leader on this great occasion. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi shook hands with citizens and waved the green flag, the symbol of hope, happiness, prosperity and development.

MORROCCO

STRIKE CALLED FOR IN SYMPATHY WITH PALESTINIANS

LD292200 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] After an emergency meeting, the Central Bureau of the Moroccan Society for Supporting the Palestinian Struggle has issued a statement saying that the peace treaty has confirmed all the fears and warnings which had been expressed by the society because it ignores the rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of this people.

"The society stresses in its statement that the new agreement necessitates new obligations to be undertaken by all Arab and Islamic peoples and governments and to be manifested in a rejection of the fait accompli by every means and of any unilateral solution so that the whole world may see that the entire Arab nation accepts no alternative to the granting of the national rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. The Moroccan soceity also expresses satisfaction at the unamimity which pervades the Arab world and at the clear and responsible attitude adopted by the Moroccan Government by rejecting any partial or unilateral solution, by adhering to the Rabat summit resolutions, by confirming support for the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state on their land and by upholding the Arab character of Jerusalem."

The society is proud of the unanimous stand of Morocco--the king, the people and the government--and calls on the people, parties and trade unions in Morocco to express tomorrow--the Palestinian Day of the Land--their rejection of the peace treaty by stopping work as of 1400.

OSMAN DISCUSSES SAHARA, SEPARATE TREATY WITH ENVOYS

LD291404 Rabat MAP in English 1248 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Mar 29 (MAP)--Ahmed Osman, former prime minister and president of the Moroccan Independence Party, met here Wednesday with Abu Merouane, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and with the Syrian and Iraqi ambassadors to Rabat.

During the meeting, the Syrian and Iraqi diplomats reaffirmed their "unconditional support to the Moroccanity of the Sahara, and to the efforts undertaken by Morocco for the consolidation of its territorial integrity".

The Independence Party's daily AL-MAGHRIB which reported Thursday this information, indicated, on the other hand, that Osman affirmed to the diplomats that Morocco is decided to "work jointly with its Arab brothers for the settlement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East".

"This peace, he precised, must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the 1967 Arab occupied territories, including the holy city 'Al-Quds', the recognition of the Palestinian legitimate rights, the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and the refusal of all separate treaties."

NAVON MAKES SPEECH AT WELCOMING CEREMONY FOR BEGIN

TA292046 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1742 GMT 29 Mar 79 TA

[Speech by President Yitzhaq Navon at the welcoming ceremony for Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the Knesset Plaza in Jerusalem on Begin's return from the United States--live]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, Mrs Begin, welcome back to your home, dear guests. This immense audience has gathered here to express to you, Mr Begin, to the Cabinet and the ministerial team and their aides, their deep feelings of gratitude not only for the signing of the peace but also for the long and tiring days that preceded it. You have striven toward the goal with stubborness, consistency and without tiring. You struggled against strong winds that blew in your face and wrestled also with yourself, inside, and everyone saw. Your faith has not dwindled even when the negotiations dangled between hope and failure. In putting your signature on the treaty, no doubt those decisive milestones in the history of your life were conjured up--the European vale of death, the prison and the cold steppes of Siberia, the underground, the Knesset and the utmost responsibility for the shaping of the fate of this amazing, courageous and peace-thirsty nation.

Upon returning, you find here a mature people. There is unity and no outcry against peace in the camp; their hearts are with peace, as this is what we prayed for all the days, but they are apprehensive about its conditions and the degree of its stability. They are wearing their eyes out to see the secrets of the future, to find out what is contained there.

The Egyptian president, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who courageously dared break the wall of hatred around us once again--and justly so--elevated his ally, the Israeli mother. But she was not alone; besides her were her parents, her sons and her husband, her chosen representatives and ministers--all of them were allies to peace for scores of years. Their hands remained extended in the air in vain, until, next to peace, the Egyptian leader stood and found all those allies ready for it. All those allies have always called upon the Arab countries to put an end to the chains of bloodshed and have appealed them in poet Altermann's words: Arabia, this chain of bloodshed--it was not fate which forged it unknowingly. Your ministers can bear witness to this--by a single stroke of one pen, one hint and it--the chain of bloodshed--is stopped and cut. It ends like an affair which has no basis and no goal. One sign, and the horror ends. Only a hair's breadth differentiates between an indescribable and nameless curse and the blessing of peace and an era of bloom unknown by the Semitic people until now. The people of this country--fruit pickers, builders, pavers, those who make the desert bloom--are with all their hearts prepared to give real expression to the blessing of peace and to the era of bloom.

Some things in peace are clear to everyone, yet there are things which will probably be clarified to us only in the course of building up peace. On this matter, let us accept the doctrine of Maimonides--that great rationalist--who, when he spoke about the prophecy of the days of the Messiah said: and all those things and their like--no man will know how they will be until they are.

Gentlemen, these days the IDF will begin removing its forces from the Sinai Desert in the direction of its new positions.

Officers and soldiers by the thousands will uproot what they have buried, will dismantle what they built and will return what they brought forward--but it is not a withdrawing army, but an advancing army, even though its direction of progress is not toward the enemy, but homeward. This is a courageous army and full of resourcefulness, which hates war but wins it. It knows the great desert with its valleys and mountains saturated in blood. It has already entered into it and has come out of it more than once. But this time it leaves it crowned with the greatest wreath of victory--the wreath of peace, which, in fact, is the reason and goal of all its wars. With the arrival of peace with Egypt, the IDF is not dismantling and its soldiers are not sent home. On the contrary, it needs ever increasing strengthening in quantity and quality, because it is the faithful guardian of peace and it is the answer to the voices which threaten us from east and north.

I once again appeal to the distinguished kings and presidents of the Arab countries to listen to the bell of history, which today rings new sounds: The caravan of peace has gone on its way. Do not allow stones to be hurled at it. On the contrary, give it your blessing and join it, because the way of war has not solved anything, but added wreckage and graves. The new path is not free of obstacles, but only it involves the guarantee for a happy future for your sons and ours: for we all have the same father, for one God created us and he ordered them to live. They are entitled to know that their lives will no longer be sacrificed in endless battles. They are entitled to know that new horizons have been opened up to them, full of hope and creativity.

The help of the U.S. President, Mr Jimmy Carter, will certainly be provided to this end with the same perseverence and devotion he gave the agreement with Egypt. From here we send our sincere gratitude to him for not having spared any effort until we reached the shores of our destination.

Mr prime minister, I wish this to you: That just as you have witnessed great days, you will also reach the days of small things: housing for young couples, large families, aliyah, absorption and the character of the society--these are things which lack drama, but they are the guarantee of our real strength. And without the little things, there are no great things.

We extend our congratulations to the Egyptian people, who have the ancient and great culture, with feelings of friendship and hopes that our meeting will write down in the history of the nations of the region a glowing page, a page which will bring back to all of us the glory of past days and will give greatness to coming days.

Our prayer is that the peace on which we put our hands will be like a tree planted near brooks, which shall yield up its fruit in time and whose leaf shall not wither from now until eternity.

BEGIN MAKES SPEECH AT KNESSET WELCOMING CEREMONY

TA291912 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1807 GMT 29 Mar 79 TA

[Speech by Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the Knesset Plaza in Jerusalem during the official welcoming ceremony upon his return from the United States--live]

[Text] Mr President, Knesset speaker, members of the Cabinet, Knesset members, the mayor of Jerusalem, our distinguished chief rabbis in Israel, distinguished guests, members of the diplomatic corps, citizens of Israel, residents of Jerusalem, I thank his excellency the president for his words, the wonderful congratulatory words.

I shall begin with a prayer: He who hath made peace in the heavens, he shall bring peace upon us and upon all of Israel, amen. [part of the daily prayer said three times a day]

I, together with my friends and colleagues, have returned from the United States, from the ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, a day we had hoped for--and it came. There is no doubt in our hearts that we witnessed a historic event, a change in the Middle East. We, for our part, will make every possible effort so that peace--the fruit of utmost efforts and sacrifices, on the part of our nation, and the courage of the Egyptian president and the fruit of the immense contribution of the U.S. President--is durable.

I have a message for our people: Not only have we signed a peace treaty with Egypt--which gives a basis for the hope that the dawn will come upon the entire Middle East when the time comes, God willing--but we have also established in these days relations between the United States of America and Israel which are better than we have ever had since the establishment of the State of Israel. This does not mean that we have solved all our problems; we will have problems and even difficulties--we shall overcome them.

If, this coming Monday, I shall leave for Cairo, I will come to Egypt as a friend, as someone who seeks peace and wellbeing for the great and ancient Egyptian people. I shall extend my hand to the Egyptian people and open my heart to every man, woman and child in the land of Egypt on behalf of the entire people of Israel. I would like to ask the fighters in the Hagana, Palmach, Izl, Lehi, the former prisoners of war, the disabled and the bereaved parents to accompany me, for thanks to them not only did our country come into being and Jerusalem come to be liberated, as well as Eretz Yisra'el, but we have also come this far.

In the near future, we will have to pay more and special attention to social matters in our country, among our own people.

Last night I appealed to our brethren overseas with two calls: The first--come and immigrate [aliyah]. And on the evening when I left the United States, a group of young Jews with their children came to me--they were U.S.-born and U.S. citizens who have decided to come and live in our country. In their footsteps, we hope, many, many will follow. The second appeal was: help us shorten the period of time during which we will solve the problems of poverty and the difficulties in housing in Israel. Our brethren in the diaspora have taken it upon themselves to play this role together with us. However, the assumption was that the period would extend 5 or 6 years, and I asked them to make a supreme effort to at least halve it, and they promised to make the effort. We shall devote our best efforts to this, so that we could say that we are realizing what our forefathers have heard when they stood at the foot of Mount Sinai: Keep justice and do righteousness [Isaiah 56:1].

Mr President, our distinguished teachers, the rabbis, in 13 days we shall all sit around the Passover Seder table. For thousands of years our children have been asking us four questions [traditionally asked during the Passover Seder], and we, the parents and the parents of the parents reply: Because we were slaves unto them in Egypt and the eternal, our God, brought us forth from them with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm--four questions. If I may, I would like to ask that in the upcoming Seder night it be permitted to present us with a fifth question to which the reply will be: That every night we had a state of war with Egypt, and this night we have peace with Egypt. Peace on Israel. [applause]

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, AS-SADAT

TA300731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Mar 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Last night, the prime minister asked what was different about this coming Passover. In an interview with our political correspondent Shalom Qital, the prime minister said nothing had changed for him, and that he was returning home on a turning point day and that he hoped to reap the fruits of his efforts in the future. In an interview on the plane before landing at Ben-Gurion Airport, the prime minister talked about fraternal relationships with the United States, about his hopes for large waves of immigration [aliyah] and about his relations with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. However, he noted, we have not yet reached a safe shore and the eastern front is still threatening. The prime minister said: [Begin recording]

[Begin] No, I cannot say that we have reached tranquility. We have a problem with the Baghdad conference countries which possess large quantities of arms. Of course, we are not afraid of them. If they attack us, we will counterattack and the war will take place on their territory. However, we are not interested in war. I hope we can deter them in advance from attacking us. However, the peace treaty is a landmark which we have reached. We will have a problem regarding the arrangements of autonomy. We will prepare the principles and our plan and we will present them to the Egyptians. Despite everything, I think I will be able--in terms of the time at my disposal--to pay more attention to social problems. In my opinion, the decisive thing is solving the scarcity of housing problem.

[Question] Mr Begin, next week you will go to Cairo. A few minutes before the signing of the peace treaty you told me: I am excited. You did not conceal it. Are you excited about going to Cairo?

[Answer] Yes, to a certain extent. This is indeed a very special event. For the first time since the establishment of the state an Israeli prime minister will visit Cairo, following the signing of a peace treaty. He will arrive in Egypt as a friend. He will extend his hand to the Egyptian people with respect and friendship. I called on people to invest both in Israel and Egypt, to help Egypt. President as-Sadat knows this. I introduced him to a friend of mine who has recently signed an agreement worth $20 billion with one of the superpowers and I asked this friend to invest in Egypt, to help rehabilitate the Egyptian economy so as there are more work and employment opportunities in Egypt. President as-Sadat was very grateful. Mrs as-Sadat was especially excited. By the way, she is not only a beautiful woman but also very educated. My wife and I were very impressed by her personality and we also became very close to each other. Jihan as-Sadat and 'Aliza Begin are very fond of each other. I hope this fondness will also be expressed in our visit to Cairo since my wife is coming with me.

[Question] Are you and President as-Sadat also fond of each other?

[Answer] For my part, I have feelings for him. I have always said I have feelings for him. I think that during our visit to Washington we not only made progress regarding a political agreement--we indeed made progress in the talks we held for an hour and a half--but we also made progress in our personal relations. In any case, this time he was more friendly toward me than he was at Camp David. Well, this sort of relationship should be built. After all, we are all just flesh and blood. We also had difficult days.

He said harsh things: Sometimes I reacted to them, sometimes I contained myself. However, some things were really harsh. However, all these things now belong to the past. We must look ahead and this we shall do. We have hopes but no security. We will wait and see.

[Question] Mr Begin, in the end I want to tell our listeners that, although most of the passengers on this plane were sleeping, you sat here and read a thick book. Are you ready to tell us, to share your experiences from this book?

[Answer] When I read, I rest. This is a book I received only yesterday. I have almost finished it. This is one of the most accurate books ever written about me. There are other books. However, they are not as accurate. This is the most accurate book. I believe one could say this is both an objective and good book. It also contains criticism which I welcome with love. However, in principle this is a good book. I hope the publisher makes a profit on it or, at least, does not lose his money.

[Question] Mr Begin, I thank you very much. I wish you a restful weekend.

[Answer] Thank you. Soon we will be home and we will go to Jerusalem together. I understand there will be a welcoming ceremony in the Knesset Plaza and there will even be fireworks. So, even though it is already night, there will be light. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED UPON ARRIVAL

TA301140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Mar 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman has said that Israeli ships would start sailing through the Suez Canal very soon. Minister Weizman returned from the United States a short time ago after holding several meetings with Egyptian personalities, among them Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. At the beginning of his statement, the defense minister talked about the nature of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Our correspondent Meron Tzur brings some excerpts: [Begin recording]

[Weizman] This is a good agreement. This is a peace treaty. It is not an interim settlement, it is not a cease-fire and not an agreement on disengagement of forces.

We will have to get used to it--to the good aspects and the strange aspects. My generation has fought for 30 years to reach this day, these moments and this situation. I hope we will all know how to face the tests, raise ourselves above some things one should raise oneself above on such occasions and prepare the peace and use it in order to turn the State of Israel into a better state.

[Tzur] On the means and the implementation of the military aspects of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, Minister 'Ezer Weizman said:

[Weizman] The various processes have not been consolidated yet except for the laying down of communications lines between him [presumably Egyptian Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali] and me. The processes are known. However, the joint committees will have to discuss them soon. We will have to appoint an IDF officer to be the chairman of the committee and then things will start to make progress. However, to sum up, there are no problems.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you expect any activity on the part of Syria, Jordan and Iraq against Israel against the background of the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Damascus? What is your assessment?

[Weizman] First, if I expected anything I would not tell you. And, second, I tell you that I do not expect anything.

[Tzur] On the intentions and activity of the terrorist organizations, the minister said:

[Weizman] There is no increased activity. There is reinforced IDF activity which has prevented many incidents, some of which I cannot tell you about yet. You are blessed having the security forces which guard the country day and night. If there is any terrorist activity from Jordan I will regret it very much. At the moment, we do not have the exact information. I hope that if anything happens on that front it will not be supported by the Jordanian administration. I do not want to downgrade the importance of these questions. On the contrary, we have been ready and alert for a long time--even before the peace treaty was signed--to repel any strengthened activity, mainly protesting this treaty. [end recording]

LEGAL ADVISER DISCUSSES MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING

TA300557 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Mar 79 TA

[Interview in the studio with Israeli Foreign Ministry Legal Adviser Dr Me'ir Rosenne by Jerusalem television announcer Ya'aqov Ahime'ir--live]

[Text] [Ahime'ir] The Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States was publicized in Washington and Jerusalem last night. Egypt regards the Memorandum of Understanding as a hostile document and, as far as it is concerned, it is null and void.

The Memorandum of Understanding, signed in the United States by Moshe Dayan and Cyrus Vance, says among other things that if a violation of the peace treaty endangers Israel's security the United States will consider increasing its military presence in the area. The United States will urgently consider supplying Israel with emergency deliveries if they are needed. Also, the United States will be able to stop supplies of arms which will be directed against Israel. The United States will also act to guarantee the freedom of movement for planes and ships over and through the Strait of Tiran and Elat.

One who has worked to achieve this Memorandum of Understanding and who has also played a very major role in the formulation of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is Dr Me'ir Rosenne, the Foreign Ministry legal adviser.

[Question] What is your reaction to Egypt's announcement that it regards the Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States as null and void?

[Answer] First of all, let me correct something which was stated here: The negotiations on the Memorandum of Understanding were conducted by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. authorities at various levels, including the U.S. President. Now, with respect to your question: This memorandum contains nothing detrimental to Egypt. This memorandum or agreement between Israel and the United States, which is an open document and which has been given to the U.S. Congress to hold, refers to possible dangers of hostile activity against Israel. If you read it, you will see that Egypt's name is not mentioned in that agreement. It includes primarily four things: First, the renewal of all the commitments given by the United States in the past--in 1975 and prior to that, within the framework of agreements or any other form...

[Question, interrupting] The interim agreement?

[Answer] The interim agreement, as well as in certain announcements or letters from the United States to Israel.

Second, the United States--since it was a partner to the negotiations and, by the way, in the Camp David accords it has also been clearly stated that the United States would be a partner to the arrangements which would be achieved in the Middle East--will take part--and this is what is stated in the agreement--in guaranteeing the implementation of the commitments that stem from the agreement. To this end, these actions which you have noted were mentioned: The increase of U.S. forces in the area, consultations with the parties on how to remedy this violation, etc. In addition, this agreement also includes things which do not refer to the peace treaty with Egypt. There is a U.S. commitment to take all necessary steps to insure that arms sold by the United States to a third party would not be used in attacks against Israel and a commitment by the United States to take all the necessary measures to prevent transfers of this kind.

[Question] Is there not concealed in the memorandum of agreement--and I have read it--the suspicion and fear of Egyptian violations of the peace treaty with Israel?

[Answer] As I said, Egypt is not mentioned. Since Israel is leaving the Sinai, it needs guarantees and one of them is the U.S. commitment to take necessary action to insure freedom of movement for ships and planes, etc. We must not forget that the state of war with Egypt has indeed ended, but we are in a state of war with Syria, with Jordan and with other hostile Arab elements which have not yet signed a peace treaty with Israel.

[Question] Dr Rosenne, we have received the impression from reading this document that the U.S. commitment to Israel--mainly in the military sphere--is very great. What significant difference do you see between this document--called the Memorandum of Understanding, and perhaps we should call it an agreement between Israel and the United States--and a military pact between the United States and Israel? And do you not, in fact, regard this document as a first step toward this?

[Answer] I am glad you raised this question. First of all, to the best of my knowledge, in all the U.S. defense agreements there is an article which talks about the stationing of U.S. forces in the country which enjoys that guarantee. Well, this is not an agreement on defense guarantees. It is not a defense agreement between the United States and Israel.

[Question] But the document says that the United States will quickly increase its presence in the area in the event...

[Answer, interrupting] Yes, but nowhere does it say what is said in any defense pact: That an attack on the Philippines, for example, would be considered as an attack on the United States. Nor does it say what you have within the framework of NATO: That an attack on a NATO member would be considered an attack on the United States. It is stated here that, if the treaty is seriously violated or should there be violations of the freedom of navigation and the like, the United States would increase its presence. This has happened in the past without there being an agreement with Israel, during the Yom Kippur War.

[Question] Well, then what is the difference between the document and a military pact between the United States and Israel?

[Answer] This is not a military pact. It is an agreement intended to guarantee that all the commitments stemming from the treaty will be honored. Also, there is a formal matter involved here: A military pact requires ratification by the U.S. Senate by a two-thirds majority. This agreement is not an international convention and is not a defense pact. True, the U.S. involvement is increased here and it is correct to say that so far Israel has not had a legal document binding in such a far-reaching way.

YADIN TRIES TO CALM EGYPTIAN FEARS REGARDING MEMO

TA300500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin says that Egypt has no reason to fear the Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States. The memorandum is intended to insure the implementation of the peace treaty and, if it is fulfilled, the memorandum will have no significance. Professor Yadin said that friendly ties have been established between the Israeli and the Egyptian delegations and he expressed his hope that with the help of these ties it would be possible to advance toward a comprehensive agreement in the Middle East. He was speaking with the English news correspondent Leslie (Southers).

PEACE TREATY NECESSITATES CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

TA291031 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Mar 79 p 2 TA

[by MA'ARIV correspondent]

[Text] The Justice Ministry is examining the need to enact new legislation based on the peace treaty with Egypt.

The reference is to legislation on trade ties with the enemy, rules on entry into Israel, and future questions on border crossing arrangements, passports and visas as well as relations and talks with people previously considered enemies, which is now a criminal offense.

The peace treaty requires changes in the present legislation. Therefore, the Justice Ministry has decided to examine the various aspects in cooperation with the Interior and Finance Ministries in order to propose the appropriate amendments. The issue will be finalized upon the return from the United States of the Cabinet's legal adviser, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir.

NEW SETTLEMENTS TO ABSORB RAFAH, SINAI EVACUEES

TA291052 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Mar 79 p 2 TA

[By Tova Tzimuqi]

[Text] The executive of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department yesterday discussed emergency preparations for the establishment of 19 settlements in the Besor district that will absorb the residents of the Rafah approaches and the Sinai who will be evacuated following the peace agreement with Egypt.

No action has been taken in the Besor district over the last few months in anticipation of a political decision on the subject. However, the allocation of 19 million Israeli pounds for the evacuation and the preparation of the new district was made 6 months ago. As may be recalled, the cost of the development of the Besor district was estimated at about 5 billion Israeli pounds.

Now that the peace agreement has been signed the Jewish Agency Settlement Department is waiting for the beginning of the discussions with the defense establishment in order to coordinate the evacuation and the transfer of the residents to the Besor district. Senior circles in the Jewish Agency Settlement Department expressed serious concern about possible resident reaction to the evacuation. These circles said that in any event work in the district will begin within 6 months.

ISRAELI ARABS EXPECTED TO MARK 'LAND DAY' WITHOUT VIOLENCE

TA300817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Mar 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] March 30, Land Day. This time the slogan is: There Is No Peace Without Rights for the Palestinian People. Four rallies will be held this afternoon according to the decision taken by the Committee of Defense of Arab Lands: in Deir Hanna and Kafr Kanna in the Galilee, in Et-Taiyiba in the triangle and in Tel Sheva' near Beersheva. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

[Dar--begin recording] These villages were not chosen accidentally. The first three villages--Deir Hanna and Kafr Kanna in the Galilee and Et-Taiyiba in the triangle--witnessed the incidents which brought about the death of three youths and the wounding of tens of Arabs 3 years ago and also to the transformation of 30 March from just another regular day into Land Day. However, this is the first time that one of the rallies is being held in the Negev, and that is not by accident. The Bedouins in the south are now waging a harsh struggle with the authorities regarding the future of their lands. To this struggle, which has been going on for many years, another aspect was added in the wake of the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. The treaty involves the construction of new airfields to replace those now being removed from the Sinai.

Tow rallies in Nazareth and dozens of informational meetings preceded Land Day. These were organized by the Committee of Defense of Arab Lands and the Committee of Regional Councils which also published a manifesto calling for unity among the regional councils in order to safeguard the land against the expropriation plans and against the destruction of houses and in order to secure their rights. However, this year's slogan will be: There Is No Peace Without Rights for the Palestinian People. In all the rallies calls were made on the people to participate in the various events. However, they were requested to keep calm and maintain public order. The heads of regional councils in the triangle have also rejected the request of one of their colleagues to give lectures in schools on the significance of Land Day. The explanation given was: This year, Land Day falls on a Friday and there is no school on that day. If such lectures are indeed given, it could cause disturbances. It should be remembered that the organizers are pressured by radical circles to hold a general strike. Therefore, the organizers fear violent and uncontrolled incidents may occur as was the case 3 years ago.

In spite of reassuring reports reaching the authorities, it was decided to take preventive measures. Reinforced police forces will be on alert and they will be stationed in sensitive areas from which they can quickly rush to the scene in case of disturbances. This means that the police will not send forces to the villages where the rallies are to be held, will not intervene and there will be no detentions of inciting elements. However, the police will intervene in case roads are blocked or if passers-by are molested. Everything indicates that this Land Day will be calm, grey and less interesting than in the past. In any case, this is the picture that can be drawn now. However, nobody is prepared to guarantee that the main actors of this drama, that is, the Arab citizens, the police and mainly the youths, will act according to this script.

UN SOLDIER KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED IN LEBANON

TA291244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Mar 79 TA

[Text] And a report we have just received: One French UN soldier was killed and one wounded in an exchange of fire between UN troops and South Lebanese militiamen. Firing was also directed at the UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah and involved RPG's, heavy machineguns and light weapons fire. The UN spokesman told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that the militiamen had opened fire after the French soldiers refused to allow them to take weapons through a UN checkpost beside the An-Naqurah headquarters. The firing lasted for an hour. The situation is now reported quiet, but tense.

KHOMEYNI DENIES ATTEMPTS TO SUBJUGATE SUNNIS

LD291130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Statement by Imam Khomeyni on 29 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: With the utmost regret we announce that disturbing reports are being received from Gonbad-e Kavus, Zahedan and Ardabil in Azarbaijan Province to the effect that certain decadent factions are busy spreading poison and promoting divisiveness among the esteemed people of the region, and that these factions have spread the rumor that clergymen will deprive the Sunni brothers of their rights. I must state with great regret that these misled people, who get their inspiration from America and appear in the guise of leftists, are planning to restore the period of lootings of the previous regime in another form in our dear country.

We have no dispute with our Islamic Sunni brothers, and we assure our brothers that all sections of the country, be it Shi'ite or Sunni, will achieve their rights. There is no difference between Islamic sects in terms of their political, social and other rights. I ask all my brothers and sisters throughout the country not to pay attention to the poison-spreading efforts of these elements, and to go to the polling booths tomorrow and vote for whatever they want. I regard it as being in the interest of everyone to vote in favor of an Islamic republic in which the rights of all strata and ethnic groups are adequately safeguarded. I pray to Almighty God for the preservation of the unity of Muslims.

[Signed] 29 March 1979, Ruhollah Husavi Khomeyni.

GENERAL RIYAHI APPOINTED NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

LD301306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was made public today by the government spokesman: Due to the fact that Rear Admiral Dr Madani, minister of national defense, who is also in charge of the naval forces, has preferred and requested to be released from the responsibility of the Ministry of National Defense, due to the heavy responsibility and problems regarding the national naval forces, discussions were therefore carried out with Gen Taqi Riyahi. Effective Saturday, 31 March, Gen Taqi Riyahi will be the minister of national defense for the Provisional Government of Iran's Islamic revolution, after confirmation by the Revolutionary Council and Imam Khomeyni's permission.

ENTEZAM PRESS CONFERENCE; TALEQANI TO VISIT GONBAD-E KAVUS

LD291300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The government council has decided to extend the last financial year to the end of 21 June 1979, so that government organizations may have an opportunity to pay their commitments. The government council has also decided that the plan for free meals to schoolchildren throughout the country should only be implemented in areas deemed useful and essential by the Ministry of Education and Training.

In an interview with newsmen this morning, Mr 'Abbas Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, expounding the government council's resolution on free meals, said: Over a period of 4 years, 87 billion rials were spent by previous governments on free meals. Unfortunately, only God knows how useful this was--that is, how much of this figure was spent on feeding our young people and children. 'Abbas Amir Entezam confirmed that should the government enact certain regulations and privileges for certain people in the realm, these same regulations would be put into effect throughout the entire country.

On the use of local languages, he said: This issue will be preserved in the new constitution, and people of various parts of the country will be able to utilize their languages. There will be no restrictions whatsoever for anybody in this respect. He emphasized that the country's official language is, of course, Persian. On the restoration of cultivated lands taken away from farmers by the former regime, the government spokesman said: If the people trust the revolutionary government and revolution, they must give the government a chance and have faith that no one's rights will be lost, and that the government, after an investigation, will return such parcels of land to the farmers.

The government spokesman, on the problem of Gonbad-e Kavus, said: With the greatest regret, we hear reports to the effect that a number of counterrevolutionaries are hatching a plot against our Islamic revolution. Of course, the reckoning of such individuals is separate from that of the zealous Turkomen people and their just demands. These individuals, who are agents of SAVAK and of the generals of the former army, because they have lost their interests, are countering the Iranian revolution with all their might and solidarity. The government spokesman noted that His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, together with representatives of Imam Khomeyni and the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic revolution, will soon leave for Gonbad-e Kavus and will investigate the problems connected with our Turkomen brothers.

Army in Gonbad-e Kavus

LD291228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic revolution issued a statement today with regard to the Gonbad-e Kavus developments. The text of the statement is as follows:

The Gonbad-e Kavus incidents have unfortunately resulted in the disarming of a number of gendarmerie stations, the arrest of the local police chief, the occupation of police headquarters and several guardposts. In view of the lack of public security caused by these recent developments, it was decided to fill the vacuum caused by the absence of security forces with elements from the National Islamic Army.

For this reason, last night and today some military brothers were dispatched to the vicinity of Gonbad-e Kavus city to restore public order, so that the important matter of the referendum and public voting might take place in more favorable conditions. In addition, the military personnel have with them a number of doctors and a quantity of medicine and health facilities. A number of helicopters to transfer the injured people to better equipped hospitals in Tehran and neighboring provincial cities are also at the disposal of the military governor stationed in Javanshahr.

The esteemed and valiant citizens of Gonbad-e Kavus should raise their problems, and other things they have in mind, with the military governor at his camp. It is to be hoped that the citizens will give their military brothers their cooperation and support. Obviously, the military personnel will remain at their posts until the security forces and the police and gendarmerie have been restored to their duties.

Army Statement

LD301106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the General Staff of the Iranian Islamic Army today: In His Almighty name: Zealous Muslim citizens of the city of Gonbade-e Kavus, now that a small group of your brother soldiers have been sent to your birthplace by order of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic revolution, because of the shortage of law enforcement forces in the region, and in order to assist in solving the existing problems, we expect you not to shrink from any cooperation with your army brothers, so that you may be able to participate in the referendum today and tomorrow with freedom and a unity of expression. Kindly avail yourselves of this suitable opportunity in order to determine the destiny of your society.

Casualties in Gonbad-e Kavus

LD291310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to the Red Lion and Sun Society, from the start of the recent outbreak of clashes in the Gonbad-e Kavus region until this morning, a total of 49 people have been referred to the society's hospitals in Gonbad-e Kavus. Of these, 24 people were released after receiving casualty treatment, 15 have been hospitalized with severe injuries and the remaining 10 have been transferred to Pahlavidezh and Gorgan, two neighboring cities, because of a shortage of hospital beds.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON UPCOMING REFERENDUM

Khomeyni Call

LD291738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] This morning His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed a gathering of many thousands outside his residence in Qom. He said the following:

You must not consider yourselves victorious. Victory causes slackness. We are halfway along the road. We should all work together to advance this movement. We are all brothers and sisters, and we should pursue this aim and not allow this movement to face slackness or weakness. I fear that if, God forbid, differences arise among our nation, the former difficulties will return. I fear that the torturers may once again have sway over us. I fear that our resources may once again be plundered. I fear that once again they may not allow our human resources to achieve their full potential. You, the young people, you, the Iranian nation, should try to maintain your unity, and, depending upon the Almighty God and upon the Koran and unity of purpose, you will go forward.

Imam Khomeyni went on to tell the crowd: Tomorrow is the day of the referendum. It is the day when your destiny will be shaped. It is the day when either Islam will win or atheism. It is the day when "yes" is for Islam and "no" is against Islam. It is the day when a "yes" vote provides you with a happy future and "no" returns you to the former conditions. Say "yes." I will say "yes." I will vote "yes" for an Islamic republic with my heart and soul, and I demand you, my sisters and brothers, to also say "yes." I ask you to go and drop that ballot card in the box which says "yes."

Your happiness consists in this and your country will achieve (?independence of stability) with this "yes," and you will also become free with this "yes." But if, God forbid, you show weakness or laziness in this matter and if you do not vote, I fear that we might face defeat and the old situation might once again return. It is the duty of all of us to go and cast our vote. Do not sit in your houses. Tomorrow you should not stay in your houses. The whole Iranian nation should be out tomorrow. Leave your houses, go out and cast your ballots in the boxes. I will vote "yes" and I ask you to vote "yes," too. May God bestow health and prosperity upon all of you, and may he establish the Islamic republic in Iran.

Bazargan Promise to Baluchis

LD291820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In an interview given to our correspondent, Eng Mehdi Bazargan said: I am voting in favor of an Islamic republic. Replying to the question concerning the refusal of some groups to take part in the referendum, Bazargan said: It is participation in the referendum which proves one's interest. He then sent a message to our Baluchi brothers. We now draw your attention to this message:

[Bazargan--begin recording] In the name of God: My dear Baluchi compatriots and brothers; I would have liked very much to have been able to pay a visit to Baluchestan along with my friend and dear colleague, General Madani, and meet you personally. Unfortunately, daily business and my heavy schedule, especially the preparations for the forthcoming referendum, deprived me of this pleasure and honor. Now, I will have to wait and hope for such a meeting.

As I explained to our Turkomen brothers a couple of nights ago, the Iranian Islamic revolution, which was victorious thanks to the solidarity of all classes of people in our country, resulting in the toppling of the dictatorship, does not discriminate between the members of this nation, be they Muslims, whether Sunni or Shi'ite or any other ethnic groups, be they Turkish, Baluchi, Lor, Turkomen, Kurdish or Bakhtiari.

The legitimate rights of the Iranian people, be they Sunni or Shi'ite or of the monotheistic religious denominations, will be respected in the constitution of an Islamic republic, which is being formulated by the appointed Provisional Government of our leader the imam, a government enjoying your confidence. The new constitution will be then forwarded to the Revolutionary Council and the constituent assembly. I look forward to meeting you all soon and enjoying more of your cooperation. [end recording]

More on Bazargan Interview

LD292246 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2030 GMT On 29 March carries a 14-minute recorded interview granted to an unnamed Tehran radio correspondent by Prime Minister Eng Mehdi Bazargan on 29 March. The correspondent begins by asking Bazargan about the 30 March referendum. In reply, Bazargan says that he personally is voting in favor of an Islamic republic, that an Islamic republic is capable of meeting the people's expectations, and that those boycotting the referendum are simply making excuses, otherwise they would take part in it.

Asked about the role of the clergy after the referendum, Prime Minister Bazargan says: "Well, one cannot really predict the future." Quoting from the Koran to illustrate his point, Bazargan goes on: "Only God knows what will happen in the future; therefore, no one can tell what will really happen. However, it can be said that logically the clergy will not have a special role in this Islamic republic, just as we cannot expect the engineers, the [word indistinct], the bazaar traders or the workers to have any special role. At the same time, all of them have a role to play. Consequently, I believe, as the majority of the Iranian people do, no special role or privilege will be granted to any class or even ideology."

Asked about the Revolutionary Council, Bazargan replies: "The Revolutionary Council is created solely for the revolution. Like that of the Provisional Government, the role of the Revolutionary Council ends once the revolution reaches its conclusion and, for instance, a constituent assembly is created. After the constitution is approved by this assembly, the Provisional Government holds elections and subsequently an official and permanent government, which comes to power in accordance with the constitution, is established in place of the Provisional Government and the Revolutionary Council. Therefore, in our future republic we are not going to have a national council, a spiritual council, a revolutionary council, a technical council and so forth. There will be one country with one majlis."

Bazargan is then asked about the possibility of his own nomination for the presidency. He answers: "I cannot comment on that at this stage." Laughing, he continues: "Let us first complete this stage, with God's help and the people's cooperation. Later, it is up to God and the people."

Pursuing the point, the correspondent asks: "Therefore, there is a likelihood that you might be nominated?" Bazargan replies: "I have not given it much thought."

Taleqani Prediction

LD301030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, together with a number of people from his family, attended polling station No 19 in Iran Avenue, Sadat Akhavi Mosque, where he cast his vote. In a short interview with PARS, Ayatollah Taleqani said that he had visited several polling stations. In reply to a question on the percentage of negative votes, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani said: "I think that the number of opposition votes is extremely insignificant, and that the Islamic republic will draw the majority of votes.

Interior Minister's Statement

LD291204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The interior minister has announced in a statement that religious minorities can vote at the polling branches of the Islamic revolution referendum located in their own religious centers, and also, if they wish, they can cast their vote at any polling branch of the Islamic revolution referendum throughout the country. Similarly, all individuals and sections of the struggling Iranian people can cast their vote at the branches of the Islamic revolution referendum located in the centers of religious minorities if they wish.

Report on Referendum Polling

LD300754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] From early this morning, various groups of people, clutching their identity cards, have converged on polling stations. Reports received indicate that although polling stations were placed close together and were innumerable and large, orderly queues of men and women intending to cast their votes have been formed outside all these centers. According to our correspondent's dispatch, what was most notable among the queues of the voters was the presence of young people and pupils who, despite being 16 years of age, have been able to participate in a referendum. The active participation of these youths, who constitute the major force in the revolution, in the referendum is tantamount to glad tidings of a prosperous and free Iran tomorrow. They are young men whose firm steps will speed up the long and tortuous path toward the bright horizon of tomorrow.

Referendum Polling Opens

LD301142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At 0800 this morning 2,200 polling stations in Tehran opened their gates to the referendum on the nature of the Iranian regime. Some 18 million Iranians have been summoned to the ballot boxes in order to cast a vote of "yes" or "no" to the Islamic republic. In response to the television message of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, who called on Iranians not to be slack and to hasten to the ballot boxes as soon as polling stations opened, long lines of men and women formed outside the polling stations before voting began this morning. In Tehran, the polling stations are centred in schools, government buildings and mosques. A total of 18,000 polling stations have been provided throughout the country. Some 200 special foreign envoys, who have arrived in Iran in order to supervise the business of the referendum, have organized themselves into two groups. One of the groups left for the holy city of Qom and the second group is supervising the voting in Tehran's polling station.

Khomeyni, Shari'at-Madari Vote

LD300904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a report received from Qom an hour ago, the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, attended one of the polling stations in the city of Qom and cast the green card in the ballot as his vote in favor of the Islamic republic. According to the same report, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari also attended the polling station in the publicity office, and cast the green card as a sign of his vote for the Islamic republic.

Bakhtiar Call To Boycott Elections

LD291312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Shahpur Bakhtiar, in a message broadcast on BBC radio, has claimed that he knows nothing about an Islamic republic and has called on his supporters not to participate in the referendum. He has told them that participation in the referendum and the establishment of an Islamic republic are contrary to social progress and economic improvement, and will lead to misfortune for the Iranian nation.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES EIGHT PEOPLE SENT TO QASR PRISON

LD300906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Imam Khomeyni's No 3 committee has announced: Seven agents of the former regime and one of the Revolution Guards, who attempted to take bribes, have been sent to Qasr Prison after having their dossiers filed.

FORMER MINISTERS, GENERAL ARRESTED BY COMMITTEES

NC291556 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 29 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 29 (AFP)--Five former ministers, a former M.P. and a general have been arrested by the "Khomeyni committees", the ETTELAAT newspaper said here today. Those arrested are:

Ahmad Mirfendreski and Cyrus Amuzegar (foreign and information ministers under Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last premier appointed by the shah), Karim Mo'tamedi, Homayun Jaber Ansari and Morteza Salehi (the posts and telephones, housing and transport ministers in the government of Amir Abbas Hoveyda), Aladin Mottahari (a long term M.P.) and General Abdullah Assigh (former Teheran police chief).

BAZARGAN, SANJABI THANK KOSYGIN, GROMYKO FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD291938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Bazargan has sent a telegram to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressing his sincere gratitude for the congratulations sent on his appointment. In his telegram, Mehdi Bazargan says: The Provisional Iranian Government wishes the friendly relations between the two countries to be expanded and strengthened on a basis of equality, good neighborliness and mutual respect for sovereignty. Mehdi Bazargan in conclusion wishes happiness to the Soviet people and government.

Foreign Minister Sanjabi has sent a telegram to USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko thanking him for his congratulations.

BAZARGAN DISCUSSES DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION

LD301246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today Prime Minister Engineer Bazargan, in an interview with a PARS news agency correspondent regarding the new constitution, stated: Various drafts have been prepared for this constitution, and one of them which was prepared in Paris has been studied by a committee of lawmakers and economists. This draft indeed makes up the skeleton and preliminary draft of the new constitution. The point to be mentioned is that the draft will be completed by taking into consideration the people's suggested amendments.

The prime minister added: The preliminary draft of the new constitution will be gradually made available to the public for their judgment. The people, by taking into account the points of the preliminary draft of the new constitution, will elect their delegates to the constituent assembly. Later, the preliminary draft of the new constitution will be studied by a committee at the constituent assembly and will be made available to all delegates of the constituent assembly, after the necessary changes and amendments. The final text will be approved by the constituent assembly.

The prime minister was then asked about the victories and fruits of the revolution, in reply to which he said: A people's movement, which was transformed into a revolution in its final stages, was an unexpected thing for us and for the world. Our biggest victory was at the time of Sharif Emami's premiership when the imperial year calendar was changed back to the solar year. This was a great victory for us and a great defeat for the shah. People at that time did not pay much attention to this great victory. This return to the solar calendar opened the gates of victory for the Iranian people. This change of calendar date wiped away all traces of the 2,500th anniversary celebration, and all other programs with whose implementation the shah wanted to do away with all religious and democratic freedoms.

The prime minister said: Our other victory in this revolution was the shah's departure and the arrival of His Excellency Imam Khomeyni in Iran, which was followed by unexpected successes for the Iranian people and brought about the world's admiration and amazement.

MAHABAD AUTHORITIES PROCLAIM DAY OF MOURNING

LD291316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondents dispatch, today was declared a day of public mourning by the religious and national authorities in Mahabad to mark the 32d [as heard] anniversary of the execution of Qazi Mohammad, head of the autonomous government of Iranian Kordestan. In this connection, the bazaar of Piranshahr was closed today. Qazi Mohammed, leader of the autonomous government of Kordestan, together with a great number of Kurdish leaders, was hanged by agents of the regime of Satan on 30 March 1946.

TEHRAN NOTES U.S. COMMENT THAT SHAH IS NOT HEAD OF STATE

LD300954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department, who did not wish to reveal his identity, noted: The U.S. administration has communicated (?by letter) with the former shah of Iran about the problems which would arise in guaranteeing his own family's security should he decide to reside in the United States. The same source declared: In the view of the United States, the shah is no longer considered the head of state of Iran. The source was not prepared to clarify the date since which the U.S. administration has not deemed the shah to be the head of state of Iran.

According to information reported in the American press, the former sovereign of Iran intends to leave Morocco soon in order to take up residence in another country, probably the Bahamas. His protracted residence in Morocco has brought about certain difficulties in the relations between the Moroccan Government and the new Iranian regime.

Shah Departure for Bahamas

LD301319 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The shah, with members of his family, this morning left Rabat aboard a special aircraft for the Bahamas, where he intends to live.

NVOI COMMENTS ON KURDISH RIGHTS, OPEC MEETING

TA291940 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 27 March carries a commentary on the Kordestan people's rights as a minority. The commentary says: Dear compatriots: The talks between the delegation headed by His Great Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani, which was sent to Kordestan, and the representatives of the various groups of the Kordestan people have ended in success." After this opening remark, the commentary notes that the "Kordestan people's basic aspirations were considered with farsight," and that "His Great Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani told his Kurdish brothers and sisters that the Islamic revolution will fulfill their aspirations."

The commentary says: "In talks between the delegation headed by His Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani and the representatives of the Kurdish people's organizations, it was decided to satisfy and implement the basic aspirations of the people of this region in our country. It was decided above all that Kurds should also participate in the preparation and approval of Iran's new constitution, and that the constitution should insure the rights of the entire nation, including Kordestan's honorable people. Also, the expansion of the Kurds' noble (?identity) by officially completely freeing the Kurdish language, likewise the Persian language, in Kurdish areas, was approved. As in other provinces, in Kordestan, too, the local administration will be conducted by officials elected by the people and no administrative authority will be imposed."

After noting that in the past those who fought for the Kurdish people's rights "were drowned in blood," the commentary says: "The dogs who responded to the demands of people of good will with guns and bullets have been dumped into history's dustbin as a result of the Iranian nation's noble, democratic and national revolution.

"Undoubtedly, the rights recognized for our Kurdish brothers will also be extended to other ethnic minorities in our country. All the people and all ethnic minorities have greeted the agreement reached for the recognition of the national rights of the people of Kordestan with enthusiasm, joy and happiness. The defunct regime resorting to force and bloodshed, deprived the national minorities of their fundamental rights and exploited them as second or third class citizens. It deprived them of the freedom to speak, and to be taught in, their respective languages--something which is every man's basic right."

The commentary concludes: "The Iranian nation congratulates the revolutionary government for its farsighted action. The ethnic minorities regard themselves as segments of the great family of the Iranian nation, and, with the aim of further strengthening and deepening solidarity and unity of word and action, they are, together with other Iranian brothers, directing all their efforts toward bolstering Iran's independence and protecting its territorial integrity."

The radio then carries a commentary about the recent OPEC meeting. The commentary says that "the shah's evil and detested regime's representatives, together with Saudi Arabia's representatives, acted treacherously within OPEC, thereby causing losses both to OPEC and their own countries." It says in this context: "Through the two vicious royalist regimes which were subjugated to the United States--that is, through Iran's defunct regime and the Saudi Arabian regime--the oil cartel kept oil prices unchanged for more than 1 year at the cost of the OPEC countries." The commentary then dwells on the importance of the Iranian revolution in freeing Iran and other oil countries from the monopoly of the oil cartel. It says: "At present each carrel of crude oil is bought on the free market by the U.S. companies at between $18 and $20. Why then should OPEC countries sell their oil at prices determined by the oil cartel? The era of domination by the oil cartel has ended."

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL REPORTS FORMATION OF DEFENSE COUNCIL

BK291505 Kabul in English to South Asia 1425 GMT 29 Mar 79 BK

[Summary] "We present the text of laws concerning the Homeland Highest Defense Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." We announce that "taking into consideration the resumption of subversive activities of the imperialist countries, agents and military subverters of black reaction" and for the purpose of solving problems "concerning general mobilization" to "meet the material and technical needs of the armed forces" and to procure essential arms needed for "maintaining them in constant prolonged mobilization," we agree that "for the defense of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, as well as the interest of our country's working people and for (?decisively) repelling every kind of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and foreign aggression against us, and for the elimination of every type of antirevolutionary movement inside our beloved homeland, the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan met in session and approved the organization structure of the highest council for the defense of the homeland of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

The Homeland Highest Defense Council's duties are as follows:

"Article 1. The highest council for the defense of the homeland of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be called Homeland Highest Defense Council.

"Article 2. The president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will also be the president of the Homeland Highest Defense Council.

"Article 3. The president of the Homeland Highest Defense Council will be entitled to determine its members, specify their duties and decide upon their replacement.

"Article 4. The president of the Homeland Highest Defense Council will appoint the council's vice president or vice presidents.

"Article 5. The homeland's defense power will be (?commanded) by the president of the Homeland Highest Defense Council as the supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces.

"Article 6. The president of the Homeland Highest Defense Council will be entitled to appoint or transfer the officers of the People's Armed Forces from the major general rank upwards.

"Article 7. The president of the Homeland Highest Defense Council will enjoy the powers of using the armed forces to safeguard internal security and suppress anti-revolutionary activities, but he is also entitled to delegate this authority to others.

"Article 8. In order to coordinate the efforts of party organs and war efforts of the People's Armed Forces, the Homeland Highest Defense Council will take the necessary steps.

"Article 9. The Homeland Highest Defense Council will look after the implementation and execution in armed forces of the people of Afghanistan of the decisions of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the decrees of the president of the Revolutionary Council and the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

"Article 10. The Homeland Highest Defense Council will adopt the necessary measures in order to improve the army's war mobilization, strengthen continuity, boost the political and moral spirit of the officers, cadets and soldiers as well as those of the entire personnel of the People's Armed Forces and further enhance the performance of the council members and other political activists in various departments and units.

"Article 11. The Homeland Highest Defense Council will study and analyze reports about the army submitted to ordinary or extraordinary session by the defense minister or the chief of general staff or the general president [as heard] of the political affairs of the People's Armed Forces and make the necessary decisions in this connection which will be carried out after the approval of the supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces.

"Article 12. The Homeland Highest Defense Council will approve the annual budget for the 5-year plan of the national army which will be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance and Planning for the integration thereof in the state budget.

"Article 13. The Homeland Highest Defense Council will prepare regulations to insure order and improve the defense security, if necessary, which will come into effect after the approval of the president of the Revolutionary Council.

"Article 14. This law will come into effect after the publication thereof in the official gazette."

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET CORRESPONDENT

BK291250 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1300 GMT 28 Mar 79 BK

[Second part of 26 March interview by Afghan Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin with Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political commentator of state committee of Soviet radio and TV of the USSR--read by announcer]

[Question] Comrade Hafizollah Amin, please explain the foreign policy (?objectives) of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

[Answer] The foreign policy of Afghanistan is based on the principles of peace. The toiling people of a developing country where conditions resemble those of Afghanistan and where the people have achieved complete freedom always try to strengthen a working class society, and peace is very essential for such a working class and people-oriented society. They desire the consolidation of world peace so that they can build and develop their own country. We also direct our foreign policy entirely according to these principles. We have rendered the best service to world peace by staying in the community of nonalined nations; we have played an important role in accordance with this policy and we are strictly committed to it.

We do not interfere in the internal affairs of others, and we are not to be expected to condone others interfering in our internal affairs. But such interference has occurred recently and (?you have seen) how (?bravely) our great people and our valiant toiling people oppose such interference in our internal affairs by foreign countries. Our people wish to thwart punitively such intrigue and interference.

We expect other states to have the same feelings for us that we have for them. We do not interfere in their internal affairs; they must also refrain from interfering in ours. This does not mean that we do not want to identify ourselves with the international working class movement.

We support the (?forces) of progress and we support the international labor movement and consider ourselves a part of it. We support national liberation movements and we are always with them in their struggle against imperialism. We condemn colonialism and apartheid.

[Question] How do you assess the present and future development of relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Relations of good neighborliness between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union now resemble a strong and solid [words indistinct]. These amicable and good neighborly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, which have existed for 51 years, have now developed and expanded to the extent that they are not only in the interest of the toiling people of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union but also that of the international workers movement and the toiling people of the region and the entire world. These amicable relations are still developing and have a positive impact on world peace.

This reality was reflected in the treaty of friendship signed in Moscow by our great leader, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The treaty represents close and amicable linkage between the people of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The present generation of both countries are consolidating their friendship in this atmosphere of good neighborliness. These relations of friendship have grown and matured and are proceeding in the (?right) direction. This treaty properly represents these relations, and its practical manifestation is that presently we enjoy very good brotherly and friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union in our development projects. The toiling people of Afghanistan are aware of all this friendly cooperation and welcome it.

The toiling people of Afghanistan are aware that they are not alone in facing their enemies. We have in the world a friend in the great working people of the Soviet Union, and we have other friends who [words indistinct] support us. This reality further strengthens the friendship between the two countries and is warmly welcomed by the people of Afghanistan. The working classes of both countries (?wish) to promote the existing friendly relations between our two countries because both have the same stand regarding their (?future friendship) and live like friends and brothers.

[Correspondent] Thank you for granting an interview and answering my questions.

[Answer] Thank you very much. You offered me an opportunity to convey to the brave people of the Soviet Union the deep friendship of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

BANGLADESH

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

BK291349 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 29 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and China have agreed to cooperate on 14 scientific and technical items under a protocol signed in Dacca today. The protocol, first of its kind, was signed in pursuance of an umbrella agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation signed last year.

The protocol envisages that China will undertake nine items of scientific and technical cooperation as proposed by Bangladesh, while Bangladesh will reciprocate by undertaking five similar items as desired by China. The 1-year protocol is expected to be renewed next year.

The items of Chinese cooperation include study visit, management of fresh-water fish farming, agricultural machinery management, small irrigation projects and farm law projects, paddy and rice culture, (?silk) culture, tea growing and green tea processing, Chinese medical herb processing and utilization of natural gas.

The areas of Bangladesh cooperation include study visits on jute spinning weaving, jute growing and processing, tea growing, black tea processing, supply of jute seeds and mango saplings.

The protocol was signed by the leader of the visiting Chinese delegation, Mr Shi Lin, and the secretary of external resources division on behalf of their respective governments.

Mr Lin told newsmen afterward that it is a good beginning to promote better understanding between two friendly countries. He described the protocol as a symbol of cooperation between Dacca and Beijing. This will open up new avenues for greater cooperation in future, he added.

The Chinese delegation left Dacca for home today on completion of its 6-day visit to Bangladesh.

INDIA

DESAI URGES 15 PERCENT CUT IN GOVERNMENT OIL USE

BK291513 Delhi ISI in English 1430 GMT 29 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Morarji Desai urged state governments and administrations of union territories to reduce consumption of petroleum products by 15 percent. In a letter addressed to the state chief ministers and the lieutenant governors of union territories, Desai said that it was inevitable that there must be very strict control on consumption of petroleum products until the situation improved. Drawing their attention to the letter by the petroleum minister in this regard, Desai said that a saving of 15 percent in the consumption of petrol might not be difficult to effect. He called upon the state administrations to impress on the officers to achieve reduction in consumption of petroleum products.

PAKISTAN

INA: AFGHAN PLANES VIOLATE PAKISTANI AIRSPACE

JN291240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 29 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 29 March--Press reports published in Islamabad today say that Afghan Air Force planes continue to violate Pakistani airspace despite the Pakistani Government's warnings to Afghanistan.

The reports add that Afghan fighter aircraft flew 15 km into Pakistani airspace over the area of (Jitral) on 24 March and fired several shells inside Pakistani territory before returning to Afghan airspace.

The reports also say that the Afghan Government is currently building a missile launching base in the (Shaksham) area near the border with Pakistan.

PRESIDENT HAQ GREETS AFGHANISTAN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

BK300237 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, sent sincere felicitations and good wishes to Mr Hafizollah Amin on his assumption of the office of the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In a message, the president has conveyed his best wishes for Mr Amin's personal health and happiness and for the increasing progress and prosperity of the brotherly people of Afghanistan.

HAQ EMPHASIZES SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN DEFENSE

BK291110 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Mar 79 BK

[Excerpt] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said it is the government's endeavor to develop defense industries to be able to attain self-sufficiency in (?as many) possible branches of defense production. He was addressing a passing-out of cadets at the president's parade at the Pakistan military academy in Kakul this morning.

The president said that they had met with some measures of success in this context but for certain requirements of defense they will have to depend on foreign countries for quite some time. He said that in spite of all difficulties their position in respect of defense equipment was improving. He made it clear that [words indistinct] defense potential were not motivated by any aggressive designs against any country but to insure the survival of our own country, which in the past had been subjected to aggression on many occasions.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that defense should not be only against external aggression but also against internal disruption, as both can endanger the security of the country. He said it was necessary to maintain a balance between defense requirements and economic developments so that one can support and supplement the other. Besides, defense services provide (?peaceful services) for the economic development of the country.

HAQ GIVES DINNER FOR PRC AIR FORCE DELEGATION

BK300356 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Mar 79 BK

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq gave a dinner in honor of the Chinese Air Force delegation in Rawalpindi last night. The commander in chief of the Chinese Air Force, Mr Zhang Tingfa, is leading the delegation. Earlier the Chinese commander in chief called on the president.

PAKISTAN APPLIES FOR FULL NONALINED MOVEMENT MEMBERSHIP

BK301048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has applied to join the 88-nation nonalined movement as a full member. Pakistan's request to join the movement has been formally conveyed to the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, who is the current chairman of the nonalined group.

The 25-nation nonalined Coordination Bureau is expected to consider Pakistan's request during its meeting in Colombo in June this year and recommend it for acceptance at the next meeting of the nonalined group. Pakistan had already been given guest status last year at the Belgrade conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined movement.

SUPREME COURT COMMENTS ON JUDGE'S REMARKS TO BBC NEWSMEN

BK300509 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 79 BK

[Text] A press release issued by the Supreme Court says the attention of the chief justice of Pakistan and the remaining five judges constituting the bench which dismissed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's review petition against the appelate judgment of the Supreme Court delivered the 6th February 1979, has been drawn to some remarks reported in the press today as having been made by Mr Justice Safdar Shah in relation to certain observations contained in the order made by the court on the 24th of March 1979.

These remarks are said to have been made by the learned judge to the BCC correspondent and two others who he came across while walking on a road in Islamabad.

The press release says it is not the practice of the superior courts to issue statements explaining the import of their judgements or orders or of any observation contained therein, as they speak for themselves. Whatever Mr Justice Safdar Shah has said reflects his personal views only and he had no authority to speak on behalf of the other members of the bench. As the remaining judges would not like to depart from this settled practice they would restrain from making any comment in this behalf.

SRI LANKA

KEY OPPOSITION MEMBER JOINS GOVERNMENT PARTY

BK231709 Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT 23 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Colombo 23 Mar (AFP)--Chelliah Rajadurai, a senior member of the minority Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), crossed over to the government's ranks in Parliament today.

Mr. Rajadurai, 52, making a statement from government benches, accused the TULF leadership of intrigues against him and said he was leaving the party for the betterment of his Batticaloa electorate in the eastern province which he has represented in Parliament continuously for 26 years.

The TULF, which sacked Mr Rajadurai recently from the post of vice-president of the party and from membership in its working committee, has refused to accept his resignation, saying that its board of discipline is inquiring into a number of grave charges against him.

Political sources said Mr Rajadurai had earned the displeasure of his party by attending a reception accorded to the prime minister, Ranasinghe Premadasa, when he visited the eastern province last year.

There was strong speculation today that President J.R. Jayewardene might give Mr Rajadurai a ministerial post.

With Mr Rajadurai's move the government's ranks swelled to 144 members in the 160 member Parliament.

The TULF, whose strength was reduced to 16 members, continues to be the largest party in the opposition while the former prime minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party commands only eight seats.